

Industrial AND Commercial GAZETTE.

VOLUME I.

LOUISVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1866.

NUMBER 21.

Industrial & Commercial Gazette

Devoted to Commerce, Manufactures, Agriculture, Oil and Mining.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
J. H. TURNER & CO.,
At Four Dollars per annum, in Advance.

Office—Corner Main and Bullitt Sts. (up stairs),
Over the Citizens' Bank.

ADVERTISING RATES:

One square, (10 lines or less, Minion), first insertion \$1; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.
Quarter Column—First insertion \$5, each subsequent insertion, (less than one month), \$4. One month, \$15; two months, \$30; three months, \$45; six months \$85; twelve months, \$165.
Half Column—Three months, \$82; six months, \$163; twelve months, \$325.
Business and Professional Cards, not exceeding five lines, inserted at \$20 per year, or \$2 per month for a less time.
Lead notices in editorial columns 25 cents per line, each insertion.
Solid notices in reading columns 20 cents per line.

Communications.

[For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.]

To Laura.

There is a beauty and a charm
Belonging to thy classic name,
Which makes the tide of feeling warm
And kindle to a holy flame
In hearts that own their thrill divine,
Which olden memories ever bring,
When aught recalls the honored shrine
At which the bard had loved to sing.

LAURA, thy name recalls to view,
Italia's hills and glowing skies—
And Petrarch's verse, which round them
threw
A brighter charm than sun-set dyes—
For poesy hath power to lend
The sterile waste an Eden bloom,
Make earth and sky their beauties blend,
Or scatter flowers on the tomb.

And well thy form might fancy deem
The one which gained that poet's love,
For in thine eye's translucent beam,
There is a light as from above;
And once to bask beneath its ray
Might thrills of joy and love impart,
And change from night to glowing day
The silent world within the heart.

MAC.

Ideas in Brief

BY A WRITER FOR THE GAZETTE.

Loyalty to kings is treason to God.
Virtue is its own best reward, and
Heaven is its banker.

Conscience is said by some to be the
creature of education. We do not think
its dictates are unerring, but it were better
in general, that its decisions were
heeded by its possessor.

The industrious man is maker of his
own happiness, while he is at the same
time, the builder of his own fortune.
War is a bloody operation, but like
surgery to the patient, it is sometimes
the only remedy whereby the life of a
nation can be saved.

The funniest men are not always the
happiest—for depression and gloom often
follow fun. Extremes succeed extremes.
Great jollity is followed too
frequently by deep dejection; and after
all, boisterous sallies of mirth, fun and
wit, are but too often the borrowed guises
of a broken heart.

It is bad policy to make fun of any
body. To make fun of your friend, is
inglorious murder.

A week of practical religion is worth
an age of theoretical piety.

Whenever you find yourself studying
about how to reform the world and
make everybody good, put on your hat;
walk out on the street, and if you don't
know of such a case, yourself, enquire
for some poor man or woman in distress,
and go and give him or her a dollar.
Then you will have begun the improve-
ment of the world in the right way—
having thus, in that case, first made
yourself better than you were before,
and having also bettered the earthly
condition of one other individual, to begin
on.

"Business before pleasure," is said to
be the merchant's maxim, and it is a
good one. But, "everybody's business
before my own," is the maxim of the
meddler and the fool.

Solomon says: "The fool goeth to the
cornetion of the stocks." That is like-
ly, but in these times we often see the
stocks corrected by a fool.

Ben Franklin said: "Time is money."
If that be the fact, we have a little bill
against him of some twenty-five or
thirty years standing, and would like it
the best in the world, if he would cash
the account.

LOUISVILLE, April 15th, 1866.

Kentucky Statistics.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY.

Christian county was formed about
the year 1800, from the county of Logan,
and the County Seat established at Hop-
kinsville, called Elizabethtown till April
1804. It is about 24 miles wide, by about
35 long. The southern portion, watered
by Little River, and containing some of
the finest lands in the State; the north-
ern portion is watered by Pond River
and Tradewater, and is noted for the
abundance and excellence of its coal,
and the beauty of its natural scenery.

The Rock Bridge, twenty miles N. E.
from Hopkinsville, is a great natural
curiosity, about 8 feet wide and 60 long,
and spanning a small rivulet hundreds
of feet below.

The Pilot Rock, twelve miles east of
Hopkinsville, is a solitary solid rock,
rising perpendicularly to a height of
near 100 feet, and covering about an
acre of ground. The view from the top
is grand and beggars all description.—
Far, far away to the North, South, East
West, the beautiful round hills of this
section, dot the surface of the country,
and nestling at their base are thousands
of humble cottages, the valleys be-
sprinkled with small farms, and the for-
ests bedecked with gigantic oaks; from
this elevation can be seen Hopkinsville,
Greenville and Elkton.

The population of the County is esti-
mated at about 20,000; about 8,000 of
these are negroes.

The incorporated towns are Hop-
kinsville, with a population of about
3,500, and Lafayette twenty miles S. W.
from Hopkinsville, with a population of
about 500.

The principal villages are Garretts-
burg, Oak Grove, Longview, Pembroke,
Petersburg, Bainbridge and Bellevue—
each having a post office, and from one
to three dry good stores and groceries.
There are also post offices at Wood-
rider's store, Fruit Hill, McKinney's
Mill, Beverly, and Sinking Fork.

Lafayette contains four stores, three
groceries and two churches.

Hopkinsville is situated on the east
bank of Little River, and surrounded by
beautiful hills; contains two colleges—
Bellemont, under the charge of Prof.
James C. Campbell, of the Reform
Church, with about 60 pupils; and the
Bethel College, under charge of Prof.
M. G. Alexander, with about 80 students.

There are also six churches; one Epis-
copalian, under charge of Rev. J. J. J.
Page; one Baptist, Rev. T. G. Keene,
pastor; one Presbyterian, Rev. H. V.
Nevins; one Methodist under the care
of Dr. Spear; one Reform Church, no
pastor at present; and one African
Methodist Church, no regular pastor. It
also contains one market, the Bank of
Hopkinsville, J. C. Latham, President,
and Jas. A. Wallace, Cashier; one news-
paper, the Hopkinsville Conservative, a
weekly political paper, by Dodd & Van-
bussan.

The town formerly had a magnificent
Court House, which was burnt by a
band of guerrillas in December, 1864.
It contains ten dry goods houses, as fol-
lows: E. H. Hopper, H. W. Kelly & Co.,
John H. Gowan, John P. Glass, Louis
Elb, Streng & Frankel, Fainsworth &
Co., W. C. Graves, Underwood & Cam-
bell, and Nall & Horan. There are also
eleven groceries, as follows: West
& Overshiser, Bostick Bros., B. O. Rogers,
Ellis, Elliott & Co., Bleckitter & Sons,
H. A. Johnson, Copeland & Henderson,
and Harlan West. One Gunsmith shop,
D. Coleman. One Hotel, Mrs. Willie H.
Pettan. Three Restaurants, Twyman
Brothers, Ralston & Co, and Gonhat &
Coleman. Two Confectioners, W. H.
Tomom, and Gonhat & Coleman. Two
Millinery stores, Mrs. Wells, and Messrs
Bell & Coleman. Two Cabinet houses,
J. C. Brasher and Thompson & Cole-
man. Two Drug Stores, E. M. Buckner,
and James Wallace. Two Jewelry
Stores, Hone & Griffith, and R. H. Lou-
is. Three Livery Stables, Lander &
McCarty, W. W. Phillips and Jas. Hig-
gins. Two Saddlery Stores, J. F. Wil-
son, and Beard & Crutchfield. Two Tin-
neries, G. W. Hooser & Co., and Bal-
lard & Co. One Merchant Tailor, Jno
Spencer. One Agricultural Store, T. S.
Bryan.

The following are the Law Firms:
Jno. B. Knight, W. P. Winfree, L. A.
Spart, D. M. Claggett, E. P. Camp-
bell, H. R. Littell, Landes & Ritter,
McPherson & Champlin, Feland &
Evans, H. A. Phelps, Jno. W. Hopkins,
W. H. Murrell & Gen. D. S. Hays, J. Q.
Slaughter.

Physicians—A. Webber, Geo. Venable,
R. W. Gaines, Feland & Farleigh, Dr.
Young, O. Newland, W. H. Hopsan, and
D. J. Gish.

COUNTY OFFICERS.—H. R. Littell,
County Judge; Joab Clark, Clerk Cir-
cuit Court; Deputies, A. H. Clark, V. C.
Clark; G. H. Lawson, County Clerk,
Deputy, Thos. E. Lawson; J. O. McCar-
all, Sheriff, Deputies C. A. McCarall, J.
O. Ellis, J. R. Long, J. T. Landes, Coun-
ty Attorney; J. M. Clark, County As-
sessor; Wm. Beall, County Surveyor;
Jno. S. Carr, Jailor; A. H. Clark, Trust-
ee Jury Fund; G. H. Lawson, County
Treasurer; W. Evans, W. Brown, W. N.
McKenzie and A. H. Clark Examiners;
James Moore, A. V. Long, D. M.
Wooldridge, Thos. Wix, Reid Renshaw,

W. W. Johnson, Phil. Hamby, J. J. Sal-
mon, B. F. Clark, J. M. Wilson, W. T.
Merritt, H. Steele, W. W. Harelson,
Wm. Sargent, P. N. Anderson, Justices
of the Peace; and Theo. Bradshaw, M.
H. Wilson, Richard Williams and H. H.
Webber, Constables; School Commis-
sioner, Jno. P. Ritter.

On the day of August, 1864 the
town was attacked by a band of guerril-
las, under T. G. Woodward, and gallant-
ly defended by a few Home Guards.
Woodward and four of his men were
killed and several of them wounded—
no loss on the other side.

On the 18th of December, 1864, Gen.
Lyons was occupying the town with
about 3,000 Confederates, and was at-
tacked by about 5,000 men under Gens.
Watkins and McCook. After fighting
about six hours, Lyons was forced to
retreat.—Loss, nothing on either side.

A. H. C.

[For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.]

Emigration to Liberia.

During the year 1865, the American
Colonization Society gave passage to,
and settled in Liberia, five hundred and twenty-
seven colored persons. The last expedi-
tion, which sailed from Baltimore,
November 4th, included 172 of the class
known as "freedmen," from in or near
Lynchburg, Virginia, intelligence of the
landing of the latter at Monrovia, on
the 14th of December, and of their sat-
isfaction with their adopted country,
has been received.

Indications of an increased desire to
remove to Liberia continues to reach
this office. To those intending to emi-
grate thither, but who have not made
application, it is necessary to say that
they ought to do so without further de-
lay. It is intended to send a vessel on
the 1st day of May next, should there be
emigrants enough to justify the ex-
pense, and it is therefore important that
those wishing to go should give early in-
formation, with the number and ages of
the members of the parties, and if they
can pay any portion of the passage
money.

To worthy colored persons the Ameri-
can Colonization Society will furnish
a comfortable passage to Liberia, with
support on the way, and provide shel-
ter and subsistence during the first six
months after arrival at any place in the
Republic, which the emigrants shall se-
lect as their future residence. Five acres
of land for each single adult, or from
seven to ten acres for a family are also
freely given. Schools, seminaries, and
a college, all officered by members of
their own race, are open to the children
of new-comers, without charge of tu-
ition. Churches of the several denomi-
nations abound. The useful trades and
callings are successfully followed. Agri-
culture is prosecuted, and commerce
is increasing. There is everything to
hope for the future of Africa if a steady
stream of emigration thither be con-
tinued from this country.

Persons desirous of going to that land
of plenty, of perfect freedom, and of
happiness, are requested to make imme-
diate application to the Rev. William
McLain, D. D., Financial Secretary of
the Colonization Society, or to the un-
designated. To the colored race and its
friends everywhere, the following decla-
ration of the Hon. Abraham Hanson,
for the past three years the enlightened
and zealous Commissioner and Consul
General of our Government to that Re-
public, is respectfully submitted:

"Were I a member of that race, with
my knowledge of the tremendous weight
that still oppresses them, and of the il-
limitable field which invites them to Li-
beria, with its innumerable facilities for
comfort, independence, and usefulness,
I should gather my family around me,
and embark on board the first vessel
bound for that distant shore, even if I
had to avail myself of the generous aid
which this Society offers."

WM. COOPER,
Cor. Sec. Am. Colonization Soc'y.
COLONIZATION ROOMS,
Washington, D. C., April, 1866.

[For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.]

Fruit not killed in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.
MESSRS EDITORS: We have noticed
numerous complaints in our exchanges
of the wide spread destruction of fruit
by the severity of the frosts the past
winter, and are gratified at being able
to state that, as a general thing, the
orchards in Missouri have escaped, and
a fair average crop of all the different
varieties of fruit may be expected. Mr.
Haven, of the St. Louis Park of Fruits
exhibited on change yesterday morning
a variety of branches of peach, plum,
pear, cherry and apricot trees, in full
bud, and is quite confident that the
members of this flourishing enterprise
will be served with their full amount
and variety of fruit the coming season.
This is very gratifying, and we hope
Mr. Haven may fully realize his ex-
pectations.

HORTICULTURE.

Country dealers in Drugs can find no
better market to make their purchases
than Louisville, and we recommend to
them the house of Henry Chambers &
Co., opposite Louisville Hotel, Louisville,
Ky. They keep on hand a large assort-
ment of pure Drugs, Liquors, Tobacco,
etc. etc.—[Southern Merchant.]

Fate.

BY JOHN VAN ANGLE.

Care and grief all seasons bring,
None so high, and none so low,
But may sink beneath the blow,
Many sink beneath the blow.

Silent in the net of Time,
Does its web entangle all;
We may live in sunny clime,
We may freeze in icy thrall.

Up and down goes Fortune's wheel,
Certain in its ceaseless roll;
We, the fickle goddess feel,
As she does our lives control.

View in rags the sickly poor,
There in huts they pine away;
Many evils they endure,
Cold and starving where they lay.

Slander, with keen piercing darts,
Love and friendship full of wile;
Faded hopes and broken hearts,
Can the wretched these beguile?

Gnawing famine, plague and war,
Savage hearts and cruel men;
Fell discord with horrid jar,
Murder reeking in its den.

Ingratitude, base vice of mind,
And with legion sorrows more;
In our daily walks we find,
Such will be forever more.

Some apparent pleasure show,
Some are Kings, and Lords of State;
Some in gorgeous splendor glow,
Some in genius called the Great.

They have subjects, and have might,
They have power at their will;
And palaces, and temples bright,
Grandly stand on plane and hill.

Love may shed around its light,
Wedded hearts may live in bliss;
And at Fortune's giddy height,
We may dream of happiness.

Yet the wheel of Fate will turn,
Joys may fall as it goes round;
And remorseless death will urn
Every mortal in the ground.

[For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.]

Commercial Intercourse Between the North and the South.

"HEADS I WIN, TAILS YOU LOSE."

The adroitness and pious grace with
which the everlasting "Yank" steadily
and inevitably diddles "Johnny" in
every transaction between them, is only
equalled by the imperturbable docility
with which "Johnny" submits to the
swindle. Closing up a war in which
cunning and duplicity were an over-
match for skill and daring, "Yank"
piously secures all his own debts, and as
piously repudiates all of "Johnny's."
The sacredness of the national obliga-
tion depending entirely on the pedigree
of the creditor, "Yank" insists that Cuf-
fee is quite as good, if not better, than a
white man in "Johnny's" country,
but takes fine care to let Cuff know his
place in his—"Yank's"—country. He
sheds bitter tears over taxation without
representation, as applied to Southern
negroes, but puts the taxation screws re-
morlessly to "Johnny" while deny-
ing him any voice whatever in the na-
tional councils. "Yank's" present
dodge is restored commercial inter-
course between the sections. A year or
two ago, he would not let "Johnny"
have an ounce of quinine for twice its
weight in gold, if the agent was shaking
his toe-nails off; now "Johnny" is beset
from the rising of the sun till the setting
of the same with Yankee peddlers. And
"Johnny" listens to the blandishments
of scamps, who a few months ago, while
he was in the trenches fighting for his
supposed rightful boon, independence,
were raiding through his country, ap-
plying the torch to what they could not
appropriate—perhaps the identical scamp
that robbed and fired his own house and
drove his helpless wife and children to
the rocks and caves for shelter. "John-
ny" listens in stupid but respectful ad-
miration, and asks no impertinent ques-
tions, but carries what little the spoiler
has left him and offers it on the altar of
restored commercial intercourse.

What sacrifice is "Yank" prepared to
make to this end? What does he
buy of the South, that he can possibly
obtain anywhere else? Go ask your
Louisville and St. Louis and Baltimore
manufacturers and jobbers, where their
patronage comes from, and they will
tell you from the South. The writer
hereof, speaking for the city of Louis-
ville, is prepared to assert that not one
dollar's worth of goods and wares are
sold to purchasers across the Ohio river
from Louisville, to ten thousand dollars
worth sold to parties South. Notwith-
standing Louisville has contributed
largely to the building of Railroads
through Indiana, the sales books of her
merchants and manufacturers in the
large majority of instances, are unin-
cumbered by a single Indiana buyer's
name. "Yank" will go a thousand
miles out of his way, rather than pa-
tronize rebel enterprise, and "John-
ny" will go as far to patronize men
who jeered and scoffed at him when
he passed manacled and starved and

naked through their streets a prisoner,
a few months ago, in preference to deal-
ing with his fellow-sufferers, when they
offer him superior inducements.

Fortunately for the whole South this
variety of the race of "Johnnys" is
rapidly disappearing. The nice little
game of "heads I win, and tails you
lose," has well nigh exterminated them;
a few more flips of the copper will ex-
haust their pile, and we sincerely trust
they may have no successors. Every
day adds to the list of Southern mer-
chants who have become disgusted with
Yankee overreaching, bad faith, intol-
erance, self-righteousness, and rapacity.
And every dollar's worth of patronage
withdrawn from Northern and added to
Southern enterprise, by just that much
reacts in increased advantages to every
interest of the South. The profits of the
Southern trade have heretofore been ex-
pended in developing the natural re-
sources of the North, while the mineral,
oligeneous and agricultural wealth of
the South have been comparatively ne-
glected. Let it hereafter be employed
in advancing the varied interests of the
South. Let Southern capital, Southern
energy, and Southern enterprise be em-
ployed in the South for the advancement
of Southern interests, and in a few
years the overbearing, scornful, con-
tumacious, boastful "Yank" will learn
to respect as equals those whom he
now despises as conquered and baffled
rebels, and pliant tributaries to his self-
ish schemes of Northern aggrandize-
ment.

L.

City Department.

WHOLESALE FANCY AND NOTION ES-
TABLISHMENT.—The attention of the
country trade is especially directed to
the establishment of Hays, Cross & Co.,
at No. 190 Main street. They have a
very complete assortment of every dis-
cription of fancy goods, and all the no-
tions that a Yankee brain could possibly
devise. Besides, the proprietors are
gentlemen of the strictest integrity.

We had the pleasure of a call
yesterday from R. B. J. Twyman, Esq.,
late of Paducah, who was en route to
Cincinnati, where he is about establish-
ing a new paper to be called the "Petro-
leum Gazette." We shall be happy to
exchange.

We have received from the hands
of our polite friend, D. P. Faulds, the
following beautiful songs: "Dreaming
o'er the Past,"—Poetry by E. Leesdale,
music by Eugene A. Bonner, and Mrs.
Norton's touching and far-famed ballad
of "Bingen on the Rhine," as sung by
S. E. Campbell—music by Charlie L.
Ward;—and also "Southern Belles," a
Mazurka Sentimentale; with "Encore
Une Fois," a Polka Mazurka.

We were happy to receive a visit
the other day from our old friend, Mars,
of the Danville Advocate. He is not
quite so handsome as he used to be, 'tis
true, but he could still, nevertheless, pass
muster with the good looking men of
the country. But, "beauty is but skin-
deep," at best, and is by no means our
friend's chief recommendation—for he
is possessed of a far more admirable and
endearing quality—strong native intel-
lect, joined to firmness of soul and pur-
pose—and should he persevere as he is
now doing, his State and his country
will have no reason to regret his having
lived in them. Like his great namesake,
the god of war, these "piping
times of peace" may not suit him, but
in any event of peace or war, we can
say from the bottom of our hearts, we
wish well to him and his. He will al-
ways find himself welcome in our sanc-
tum.

The Glasgow (Ky.) Times says:
the wheat crop promises better than had
been expected from the severe freezes
during the winter. Farmers are begin-
ning to feel confident of an average
crop.

ARCHER, CRESSON & Co.—Mr. Arch-
er, of the firm of Archer, Cresson & Co.,
returned from New York some days ago,
where he has been laying in a large sup-
ply of Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, small
wares, etc. He purchased since the de-
cline in prices, and will be able to sup-
ply customers on terms eminently satis-
factory.

MARRIED.—On the 17th inst., at the
residence of the bride's father, by Rev.
B. J. Spalding, WALLACE STRAIN, of
Pittsburg, Penn., and MARY ANGELA,
eldest daughter of B. J. Webb, Esq., No
cards.

Louisville—Its Future.

There is not a more growing city in the
Union; and when we say growing we do
not mean growing in population and
dwelling houses only, but in every dis-
tribution of trade, business and enter-
prise that will support a vast population.
Her central location in the great West;
her river and railway communications
with all portions of the Union, and es-
pecially with the South and Southwest;
her growing trade in many of the great
staples of the country; her opening
manufactures for such things as her job-
bers formerly went abroad to purchase;
her recent steady progress in all improve-
ments that denote permanent employ-
ment for industrious population; the in-
crease of her population, trade and
wealth, all combine to fortify the pre-
diction that within a few years she will
be the first of all the great cities in the
West.

There is one fact to which we deem it
of the highest importance to call the at-
tention of all whom it may concern.
The city is on a vast plain that extends
east, south and west for many miles.
There are not more fertile lands to be
found, even in Kentucky. These lands
could be purchased or leased on terms
highly advantageous to farmers, garden-
ers and dairymen, who, with the or-
dinary industry and economy of those
pursuits, could not fail, at prices greatly
reduced below the present rates, to real-
ize fortunes in a few years.

GODEY FOR MAY, 1866.—Full of Spring
Plates, Spring Fashions, &c. Plates of
a Robe Dress, from A. T. Stewart's;
Evening dress, from Evans, Phila; Mis-
ses' Walking Suit; Greek Coiffure, front
and back view. The work department
contains a variety of useful work for la-
dies. The literary matter is about as in-
teresting as usual. Marian Harland's
story is continued. Belle Rutledge, Mrs.
Dennison, and other writers contribute
to this number. We are indebted to the
Publisher for the May number, but pre-
sume that Scott Gloré and Civil & Cal-
vert can meet all demands for this and
other Monthlies.

HARPER FOR MAY.—Our ever atten-
tive friends, Civil & Calvert, Book-
sellers, Stationers and Binders, Main,
between 4th and 5th, have favored us
with an early copy of Harper for May.
It is a premium number, and among its
contents are articles that should be pe-
rused by every class of readers.

See new advertisement of Wm.
F. Osborne, 72 Main street, who has on
exhibition just about as nice a stock of
Hats, Caps and Straw Goods as you
would wish to see.

Jacob Anthony.

Attention is called to the advertise-
ment of Jacob Anthony, wholesale de-
aler in domestic and foreign liquors, and
manufacturer of pure cider vinegar, 4th
street, between Main and the river. He
has a very extensive and profitable trade
with the South, which he well deserves,
for he has earned it by long years of pa-
tient toil, and honest industry. It is al-
most superfluous to speak of his solid
reputation for faithfulness in business,
scrupulous honesty in all transactions,
and patient perseverance in the pursuit
of honorable wealth; for these are facts
generally well known in Louisville.
And "good wine needs no bush"—but
we take great pleasure in adding our
testimony in this regard, to that of so
many others, and in expressing the wish
that our old friend may continue in
future as he has in the past, to receive
from the hands of fortune her well and
honorably earned rewards.

Peterson's Magazine

For May is on our table. This month-
ly generally reaches us in advance of
other Lady's Books, and is second to
none of them in interest. Terms \$2 per
annum. Address,
CHARLES J. PETERSON,
306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Fruit will be plentiful in Wiscon-
sin this year.

U. S. The Treasury of the United States held on the
1st of April, in gold and silver coin, \$62,069,700
Including the amount due to depositors, \$62,069,700
Since received at New York for customs, \$5,292,000
And at the out ports, say, 1,800,000

Present total, \$69,161,700
Outstanding for the remainder of April estimated, 7,500,000

Total at the close of month, April, \$76,661,700
Outstanding for May, estimated, 14,000,000

Total, \$90,661,700
Less May, interest on 5-20s, 20,396,680

Available at close of May, \$70,265,020
The amount held on deposit for other owners than the
Government stood on
April 1st, 1866, \$9,663,160
April 15th, 1866, \$8,251,440

HOSPITAL REPORT.—The following is a report of poor,
sick and pay patients admitted and prescribed for in the
Louisville Marine Hospital during the month of March,
1866:

Remaining February 28th.....	85
Admitted during March.....	53
Total.....	140
Of these were discharged.....	51
Died.....	8
Remaining March 31st.....	81
Number of children born.....	71
Dispensary patients prescribed for.....	59

Agricultural Department.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

Resolved, That the Board approve of the establishment of the paper at Louisville called the "INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE," and recommend it to the patronage of the agriculturists and mechanics of the State.

(Signed) L. J. BRADFORD, President,
JAS. G. MILLER, Secretary.

Kentucky Pomological and Horticultural Society.

By resolution, adopted at a late meeting of the Directors, the "INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE" was adopted as the official organ of this society.

SEEDING TO BLUE GRASS.—A Scott county correspondent writes that the best time for sowing the grass seed is early fall, with wheat or rye.

This brings the timothy up before the winter and the blue grass comes up in the spring with sufficient root to withstand the heat and drought of the following summer.

The quantity of seed (7 lbs per acre) that he sows is not sufficient to make pasture for several years, though if it could be well separated before sowing it would do; but beat it or thresh it as you may it sticks together and distributes badly in sowing. The quantity should be two bushels per acre, carefully sown. It is best to cross sow after the wind changes.

Keep stock off after you glean the field, until the following July, at which time you will have a beautiful pasture.

If you wish to sow in timber, use the same quantity of seed and "root" in with hogs. Sow a small piece at first, mixing in some oats, rye, or corn to make the hogs hunt after the grain, then sow another piece in the same way until you have finished the whole field.

Age does not destroy the vitality of the seed, nor of any other grass seed if kept from heating. The writer has sown blue grass seed that was six years old, and had been kept in a bag in a dry cellar. It is almost impossible to heat it. No one should sow seed of any kind, that has been in bulk during the summer months, as it goes through too much sweating if kept in a heap or granary. If spread on the floor where it can get the air all the time, there is no danger.

(For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.)
Labor and Laborers at the South.

AUGUSTA, GA., April 5th.

Messrs. Editors:—I have read with great interest, several articles in your paper, recently, upon the subject of the labor system, and especially upon the necessity existing for the introduction into the Southern States of white laborers, to take the places of those who are daily making an exodus from those States particularly, to find more remunerative cotton lands in the valley of the Mississippi river.

The subject may be looked upon as a trite one by some, and regarded by others as of little importance, and a useless reiteration of facts which should be intuitively known by all men whose homes are in the South; but I beg to differ with all such objectors.

Our labor system has been suddenly changed—changed from involuntary to voluntary servitude—for it is servitude, and nothing else—and the shock has been a dreadful one. At first, this was bewildering to the wisest men. After a while, when men began to think and reason upon the situation of affairs, questions began to be asked, Where is the remedy? How are we to recover our equality, and consequent prosperity? How are we to prevent the total wreck of all that was left after the emancipation of the slaves? with a thousand and one similar questions.

I am satisfied, from observation and experience, that our whole agricultural system will have to be changed in all warm portions of the Southern States. Large landed proprietors will be compelled, by necessity, to adopt a tenant system, or secure reliable white laborers, instead of the uncertain, volatile and childish negro. They will be compelled to do this or allow their lands to go to waste and destruction.

To Southern men it is a bootless task to rehearse the daily occurrences which happen with freed laborers. In the county in which I reside, numerous cases could be mentioned to show how perfectly futile it is to employ these people even under written and approved contracts. I have known several cases where parties have had numerous dependants apparently well satisfied at night, and in the morning would find all the birds flown with the prospect to the ladies, of the cook-house or "nothing to eat." Let us recur to the question "how is this to be remedied?" In but one way, and it is this, by the procurement of white laborers for the house, the field and the workshop.

Certain ideas, relative to the composition of freedom, has obtained with the negroes, and nothing but bitter experience will ever correct the error into which they have fallen. To work as they were accustomed to, before the war, is in direct conflict with their conceptions of the sequences of their new state. To heed the advice and obey the mandates of their former masters, now employers, is, in their estimation, utterly inconsistent with the circumstances of their new relationship. They must be paid good, yes, extra wages; must be allowed to roam the streets at certain hours; must not be expected to do more than half a task, and their every whim must be acquiesced in. For fear of offending their feelings, employers must not object to his kitchen being crowded, day and night, with vagrants—the major part of whom have no scruples whatever against appropriating to their own use, anything that may please their fancy. You must not make a single suggestion to them, unless you would be answered in a most insulting and uncalled for style. These are a few of the numberless evils that attend the employment of the larger class of negroes.

There are exceptions to this rule. We know many. They are honest, systematic, hard-working, and always have an abundance of leisure time—never neglecting their duty, either. These we commend as worthy and sensible. The others we condemn as pests of society, the influence of whom tends only to the demoralization of the younger ones, and those who are disposed to work like employees should. And this evil does not diminish in time; it is constantly increasing. Self-interest demands that our people should not longer be provoked with it. Experiment after experiment has been made, and the result is still the same. Far removed from the city and its temptations, the negroes, in the corn field or cotton patch, may do very well, but even there, they are unreliable—exposed as they are, to the machinations and counsel of wandering vagrants.

CAVALIER.

COTTON LANDS GOING BACK TO A WILDERNESS.—A correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser, upon whose judgment the editor relies, gives a gloomy picture of the future. He says:

"What are the facts in regard to a general cultivation of cotton, and return of negroes to field labor? A large proportion of the field hands are dead. Another large number have left the cotton growing States. The cotton producing lands in the bottoms will not be cultivated this year nor the next; to a great degree they are going back into the wilderness. In no part of the country is a large proportion of the lands likely to be planted in cotton; much, even the uplands in Alabama and Mississippi, will not be planted at all. A great number of the negroes are about the towns and villages, with no sort of intention of returning to the plantations. Another fact known only to those who are making the effort to make cotton under the present aspect, is, the general opposition of the negro women to field labor. The more sensible of the men see and feel the necessity of labor in the cotton field, but there is a settled opposition on the part of the women to go to the field again. They want to go into society and have a piano. The women are the main cotton pickers."

"When the negroes made contracts to make cotton, it was very cold and wet; they had no houses to live in; no provisions to live on; they were disappointed about the division of lands and mules. They said, well, if we have to work, we might as well make a contract. They were to a great degree, compelled to make an engagement to work. But when the pressure of work in the heat of the spring and summer comes on, will he perform his contract? That is the question. The shade tree on the bank of a stream will afford house enough, and he can forage at large under the protecting wings of the 'bureau.'"

Facts for Farmers.

GENUINE "ORANGE COUNTY" BUTTER.—The milk is cooled as soon as possible after being drawn, so as to get out the animal heat, which is considered hurtful. To secure this, it is kept in water, at a temperature of 56 degrees. It is kept there till the cream is drawn, and just before churning, it is then taken off and churned. In the summer, however, the cream is permitted to stand after it is skimmed till it becomes soured, then churned. The churning—a common dasher-churn—takes an hour or a little less. The butter is then taken out and washed in cool spring water three times, till the milk is all removed; it is then salted and set away till evening, when it is worked again. For summer butter, a little less than an ounce of salt is used to a pound of butter, a little more salt for winter, with a slight addition of white sugar and pulverized saltpeter (a tablespoonful of sugar and a teaspoonful of saltpeter to 22 lb. of butter.) The temperature of the cream when churned is 63 degrees. Cold water is thrown in with the cream. If the contents of the churn are too warm, as is the case sometimes in summer, ice is broken up and put in, though this is avoided if possible, as ice makes the butter, after it is churned, sensitive to heat. At such times, after the butter is salted and worked over, it is immersed in spring water, where it is left till evening, when it is taken out and worked over and packed. It is immediately—or twice a week—sent to market, where it commands 70 cents, when other good butter commands but 50. The vessels are every day cleaned with soap, rinsed, and set to dry. The butter is usually sent to market in pails, holding 60 lb; sometimes in white-oak firkins. These are soaked in cold water, then in hot, and lastly in cold again. When filled with butter, strong brine is poured on top.

MILKING COWS.—Cows should always be treated kindly, and as far as possible always have the same milker. A fractious man should not be allowed to handle a spirited cow. Kindness and gentleness are always best; beating and pounding should not be tolerated. If a cow or heifer persist in kicking under kind treatment, take a small rope and quietly fasten around the fore foot, then bring it over the back to hang by the milker; when she kicks again, without saying a word draw her foot up to her body. You can now handle her as you please. She will struggle to release her foot, but for no purpose, and will soon crouch to the floor. If she kicks again, repeat the operation as often, and you will soon find she will not move a foot while you are milking, unless there is some irritating cause, such as sharp finger-nails.

FATTENING FOWLS.—Coop them in a moderately warm, dark, quiet place, with good ventilation, and keep them perfectly clean, and fed on boiled or steamed potatoes, mixed with crushed oats or oat-meal, and blended with sweet milk with a little fine sand added, and given warm, but not hot. If in health and well attended, they will be fit for use in a fortnight. They may also get bean, pea, or barley meal mixed with the potatoes.

The following is a summary abstract of collections of Internal Revenue in the Third District of Kentucky for the month of March, 1866:

Manufactures and productions.....	\$109,987 29
Animals slaughtered.....	3,905 95
Gross slaughterings.....	10,259 94
Salt.....	1,169 63
Licenses.....	4,235 44
Incarnations.....	9,031 65
Cigarettes, pipes, &c.....	209 50
Paraphs.....	5 00
Penalties.....	265 23
Total.....	\$130,130 65

Manufactories in Louisville.

Louisville may enter at once on a new career of prosperity. The present opportunities were never surpassed. They invite the immediate action of her intelligent citizens, and the application of their capital, and energy, and enterprise, to reap the harvest, which in the event of the neglect of Louisville, will be garnered by the more enterprising cities of the East and West. Louisville enjoys a position for attaining and retaining the trade of a considerable section of the South-western States, if her mercantile and commercial interests be conducted with vigor and tact, as they have been heretofore, this source of local prosperity may be greatly enlarged.

But the most useful and profitable opportunities which now demand the practical attention of the business men of this city, and which, if embraced, will most extend the general and personal growth of the wealth of the people of the place, are those for the establishment of manufactories of various kinds which are especially adapted to a town in this section of country. We already see what rapid strides our iron interest has made in a few years, and the products of Louisville manufactories in wool and leather might also easily command the market of a wide territory, and the capital invested in such enterprise would find prompt and constantly increasing returns. There is no obvious reason why Louisville may not have woolen manufactories as flourishing as those of Pittsfield, of cotton, like those of Lowell or Lawrence, of leather, like those of Lynn and Salem. The establishment of any or all of these branches of industry, will give a great impetus to the growth of the other kinds of business already established, and will place the future development of our city upon a sure foundation. There is no kind of manufacturing more adapted to the wants or condition of our city than that in leather. Our State produces already the rough and coarse stock which will be required in the manufacture of boots and shoes; the fine stock can be obtained as readily here as elsewhere. The skill and labor which is requisite for the direction and superintendence of the work may be obtained from the Eastern States. The labor which is needed for the great part of the work is already at hand, and can be hired as cheaply as it is in other places where this kind of business is profitably carried on. It is perfectly demonstrable that there are few kinds of manufacturing which pay so handsome a profit on the capital invested as the production of boots and shoes. This view will be at once confirmed by inquiries of any one conversant with the business. Give the good name of a Louisville firm to an article produced here and it will surely supercede the productions of the Eastern factories just to the extent that the factory here can meet the demand upon it. Will the business men, the enterprising capitalists of Louisville miss the golden opportunity that now beckons them to launch out in new enterprises where the ventures are perfectly sure of returning with great profit to the proprietors of them, and are equally sure to enhance the influence of our city commercially and otherwise throughout the South-west?—[*Cor. Journal.*]

What Our Manufacturers Should Attain.

It is the natural wish of Americans to be first. Our country is comparatively young, but old enough to attain. We are eminently a social, thoroughly a political, and certainly a literary people. We have pluck and endurance in war. We have capacity. We have the *savoir faire*, the ability to do. There is no discount on these things. But solid eminence consists of other qualities too. To be a great commercial people is a distinguishing trait. To be a great mining people is pride enough for a country. To manufacture the best, the greatest, to supply all our own needs independent of other nations, and to cater to their wants too—this is to be a powerful nation. We should have the leading manufactures in the world. We can attain such a distinction by work.

Great strides have been made in American manufacture in spite of every disadvantage. We make good woolen cloths, but not as good as the English, German or French. We make good cottons, but not so fine and even as the foreign article. We make some iron and iron ware, some cutlery, some glass ware, yet none equal to that we buy abroad. We make next to no silk, no velvet, no laces.

It is stated that the revenue from import duties for the month of October amounts to ten millions dollars, representing thirty or forty millions of foreign wares purchased and paid, or to be paid for, at the rate of some three or four hundred millions annually. This is an immense drain, and mostly unnecessary. Every year should diminish it until our purchases abroad are confined to those articles which we cannot produce, or produce so cheaply at home, and which should be balanced by the export of our surplus products.

The Wealth and Poverty of our Statesmen.

Jefferson died comparatively poor. Indeed, if Congress had not purchased his library and given for it five times its value, he would with difficulty have kept the wolf from his door.

Madison saved money, and was comparatively rich. To add to his fortune, however, or rather that of his widow, Congress purchased his manuscript papers, and paid \$30,000 for them.

James Monroe, the sixth president of the United States, died so poor that his remains found a resting place through the charity of one of his friends. They remain in a cemetery in School street, but no monument marks the spot where they repose.

John Quincy Adams left some \$50,000, the result of industry, prudence and inheritance. He was a man of method and economy.

Martin Van Buren died very rich. Throughout his life he studiously looked out for his own interests. It is not believed that he ever spent thirty shillings in politics. His party shook the bush and he caught the bird.

Henry Clay left a handsome estate. He probably exceeded \$100,000. He was a prudent manager and a scrupulously honest man.

James K. Polk left about \$150,000—fifty thousand of which he saved from his Presidency of four years.

Daniel Webster squandered some millions in his life-time, the product of his professional speculation. He died leaving his property to his children and his debts to his friends. The former sold for less than \$20,000—the latter exceeded \$55,000.

John Tyler left \$50,000. Before he was President he was bankrupt. In office he husbanded his means, and then married a rich wife.

Zachary Taylor left \$150,000. Millard Fillmore is a wealthy man, and keeps his money in a strong box. It will not be squandered in speculation and vice.

Frank Pierce saved some \$50,000 from his term of service.

Dramatic Items.

The late engagement of the Florences is said to have been a profitable one both to themselves and to the manager of the Louisville Theatre.

There are, these days, three sorts of drama extant, to-wit: The leg drama; the fire-proof safe drama, and the super-numerary drama. The former may be defined by the absence of essentials in it, such as skirts, arm and bosom draperies, and decent conversation. Its chief popularity is the plumpness of the actress who essays it. In this role our Westerns, Rushtons, and Reingolds are "queens." Their "starry" splendor refines the sexagenarian heart, and makes opera glasses rise to the highest premiums. The patent-safe drama was Tom Taylor's fee simple, but the cheaper dramatists have appropriated it with wonderful unanimity. Its personages revolve about a forged will or missing bond, and after a couple of hours badinage, the funny man of the play relieves the dramatist and marries all the virtuous couples in the east—often not a numerous number either. The third and last species of the modern drama is Bourcicault's supernumerary, whose sole recommendation is in pleasant arrangements in stage furniture, fine dresses, dances, funerals, fun and frolic, forced upon the delighted audience as "drama."

Why did Joseph's brethren cast him into the Pit? Because they did not want him in the Family Circle.

Patti has been offered \$50,000 for fifty nights' singing in this country.

Maretzek proposes to inaugurate a series of Parisian masked balls in New York.

Within twelve months New York will have thirty theatres.

Miss Hosmer has just closed a successful engagement at Memphis.

Notices of the Press.

LOUISVILLE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.—We are pleased to learn that this excellent weekly is receiving a patronage, both in the way of subscription and advertising, rarely attained by any paper in so short a time. The wholesale Merchants of Main street, Louisville, take near three thousand copies for distribution, and we hear that copies are sent to almost every town in the South. J. H. Turner, a gentleman of great energy and business ability, is the managing partner; H. M. McCarty, whom our readers all know as an experienced and versatile writer, is leading editor; and A. Fulkerson, poet and philosopher, and withal a man of far more practical, common sense than poets and philosophers usually possess, has recently been engaged as assistant editor. Under such auspices, the Gazette is bound to be a paper of note.—[*Pacific Herald.*]

LOUISVILLE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.—We have for several months been in receipt of the above paper, published in Louisville, and edited in part by our old friend, H. M. McCarty, who is well known to thousands of people in the first district.—The Gazette is the largest paper in the West, and one of the best filled and most interesting. It has forty-eight wide, long columns—being about double the size of the weekly Herald. As its name imports, it is devoted to the interests of Commerce, Agriculture, Manufactures, Mining and the pursuits of industry, generally. It does not trench on politics or religion. In its columns, every Commercial man, every Manufacturer, every man of intelligence, will find a mine of information that he can find in few other papers.

The subscription prices of it is \$4 per year in advance. We will be pleased to order it for any person who wishes to subscribe.—[*Southern Herald.*]

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE, of Louisville, Ky., has adorned itself with a handsomely engraved new heading. We are indeed pleased to see this sign of prosperity on the part of our cotemporary. The "Industrial Gazette" we regard as being one of the most valuable journals on our large exchange list. Success to you, neighbor.—[*Catholic Telegraph.*]

LOUISVILLE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.—This is a first class commercial, mining and agricultural journal published weekly, in quarto form, at \$4 a year. It is ably conducted, and must prove a success.—[*North-Western Farmer.*]

UNDERGROUND "SALOONS."—Among the American inventions none are more in contrast to those of Europe than the underground structures by which city ground rents are economised. In Paris, on the boulevards, rents are higher even than in New York; yet they sell no silks under the sidewalks, no oysters, no drinks, no pretty waiting girls, no fiddling and singing, no exchange, no uncurrent money, insure no lives or property, in short, though they wear paste-board shirts, as we do, they have not yet adopted the happy combination of glass and cast-iron which we use to illuminate rooms under sidewalks, and enrage those whose boots are not thick soled. This shows how ancient and unappreciative they are. We hope that part of the appropriation to enable our industrialists to make a proper show in the coming world's fair will be expended in patent sidewalk lights, and a special agent sent out to fit up a few saloons under the sidewalks of their principal streets.

The Rev. Dr. Humphrey has sold his handsome residence in Danville, Ky., for \$14,000 in cash.

Agricultural.

BRINK & RANSOM.
No. 36 Second Street opp. "Galt" Ruins, LOUISVILLE, KY.
Headquarters for the Southern States for the
"KIRBY"
REAPERS and MOWERS.
"THE KIRBY" is all that is claimed for it, being the Strongest, Lightest, Simplest, Cheapest, Least "Side-draft," Lightest Draft, most Durable, Easiest Managed, and Best Machine in use.
Send for Descriptive Pamphlet, with Engravings and Prices.

CLIPPER WASHING MACHINE



THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

The only Machine that will do an entire family washing without any hand rubbing. Cheap, portable, easily cleaned, and not liable to get out of order.

Every Family should have one.

Manufactured by
PITKIN, WIARD & Co.

Brown's Corn Planter

Will plant and cover in check rows from 15 to 20 acres per day.
PITKIN, WIARD & Co.,
General Agents.

STAFFORD'S CULTIVATOR,

Or SULKY CORN PLOW.
This implement is indispensable to the farmer.
PITKIN, WIARD & Co.,
Sole Agents for Ky.

BUCKEYE REAPER and MOWER,

PITKIN, WIARD & Co.,
Sole Agents for Ky.

In addition to the above, we have a large stock of the most approved Machines and implements, among which are

Threshers and Separators,
Corn Shellers & Cutting Boxes,
Portable Drag Saws,
Avery's Cast Plows,
Indianapolis and other Steel Plows,
Cast Steel Plows, Smith's Patent.

WHEELER'S PATENT WATER DRAWERS CHAIN PUMPS, Spades, Forks, Hoes, &c., &c. WHITE SAND, LIME, HYDRAULIC CEMENT AND PLASTER.
By the single barrel, or in large quantities, at LOWEST PRICES.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Growth of 1865, in bulk, or neatly put up in papers.

Clover Seed,
Timothy Seed,
Blue Grass Seed,
Orchard Grass Seed,
Red Top or Herds Grass Seed,
Hungarian Seed,
Millet Seed,
Hemp Seed.

Pitkin, Wiard & Co.,
Feb. 10—y LOUISVILLE, KY.

Agricultural.

PLOWES! PLOWES!

WE KEEP ALL SIZES AND VARIETIES OF STEEL AND CAST PLOWS, including the celebrated "CALHOUN," and solicit orders from dealers and planters, which will be filled at manufacturers' prices.

J. D. BONDURANT & CO.,
No. 105 Main St., bet. Third and Fourth
Louisville, Ky.

Field Seeds

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES, GROWTH OF 1865—

CLOVER,
TIMOTHY,
ORCHARD GRASS,
BLUE GRASS,
HERDS GRASS, &c.

GARDEN SEEDS!

GARDEN SEEDS!

A LARGE STOCK OF LANDRETH'S IN papers and bulk, also just received a choice lot of FLOWER SEEDS, imported by ourselves directly from Paris, France.

J. D. BONDURANT & CO.

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF BLIND-BRIDLES, COLLARS, BACK-BANDS, HAMES, TRACE-CHAINS, FIELD HOES SINGLE AND DOUBLE-TREES.

J. D. BONDURANT & CO.

CLIPPER DRAG SAWS,

The best ever introduced; will cut from thirty to forty cords of wood per day.
J. D. BONDURANT & CO.
Jan. 20—5m

Oil and Mining.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.

THE undersigned is prepared to make Surveys of Oil and Mineral lands. Reports of Chemical Analyses will be included in the Geological Reports when minerals or other substances are found, that are of value, on the lands surveyed. Chemical Analyses will be made and advice on matters of Science given, for which the charges will be moderate.

C. W. WRIGHT, M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry in the Kentucky School of Medicine, corner 5th and Green sts.
Feb. 3—tf

LEASES AND INTERESTS

IN THE
GERMANIA OIL COMPANY,
Barren County, Ky.

Rare Inducements!

THIS COMPANY, WHICH WAS organized in February last, with a Capital of \$200,000, working Capital, \$42,000, divided in to 15,000 shares, at \$20 per share, with 1300 acres of land, now offers to re-lease a portion of their choice territory to companies who are willing to operate. The Germania has already received propositions from parties in the East who desire active operations next Spring; but no definite agreement having yet been made, all who are interested in the progress of their wells, with every indication that the rich veins of oil, are invited to examine their claims to as fine territory as can be found in other oil lands throughout the State.
Call on or address Mr. NICHOLAS MILLER, Secretary, with Fabel & Co., Main Street, between 1st and 2d, South side.
Dec. 28—tf

Agricultural.

BRINLY, DODGE & HARDY,

SUCCESSORS TO
J. G. Dodge & Co. and Brinly, Dodge & Co.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

BRINLY'S PATENT

PLOWES,

CULTIVATORS & IMPLEMENTS

THE KENTUCKY WASHER

AND WRINGER,

GOODRICH'S PATENT SOR-

GHUM EVAPORATOR,

AND

J. G. Dodge's Kentucky

STOCK BELLS.

DEALERS IN
Hardware, Farm Implements, &c.

Agents for Louis' Oil Stone Works, Forsyth's Scales, Warehouse Trucks, &c., Huron Grindstones, Alum Patent Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Cowing's Pumps, the Richmond Straw and Fodder Cutter, Brown's Cotton Gins, the best Reapers, Mowers, Sider Mills, Sugar Mills, &c., &c.

112 WEST MAIN, BET. THIRD & FOURTH STREETS,
(SIGN OF THE GOLDEN PLOW)
Louisville, Ky.

Mining and Oil.

A Day Among the Oil Wells.

Boyd's Creek, now the most famous producing region in Kentucky, naturally attracted our investigation of the oil interest in our locality, Glasgow being the center. There are two wells going down by Madison parties, one on the old Gallatin road—one having had tools fast for several days—but is now vigorously "going for it." The next well, started by Mitchell & Johnson has been standing idle for some weeks, with a show of oil at two hundred feet. Some three hundred yards below, is the wonderful Kinslow flowing well, which still pours forth the greasy fluid. We say wonderful, because no well ever lasted so long of like capacity. It was struck in June last, at the depth of one hundred and forty-six feet, and was pumped half a day when it commenced flowing, and has kept steadily along at the rate of some twenty-seven to thirty barrels per day, without the slightest diminution; its flow is spasmodic, about seventeen pulsations to the minute. Some two thousand barrels are now stored in tanks and barrels, and owing to the difficulty of getting barrels during the continuance of mud roads, much of the oil was wasted or lost, all the tanks being full to overflowing. A large cistern holding some two hundred and fifty barrels, was dug in the ground and lined with clay, which answered as a good substitute for tanks, but another five hundred barrel tank will be built to-morrow, and every exertion will be made to save the oil. Some four hundred yards distant, on Trigg's Spring Branch, is the Tull well, which we have formerly designated as the Times well, and which struck at one hundred and fifty feet, a small vein of beautiful wine-colored oil, about 44° gravity. The boring was continued and at two hundred and thirty feet a strike was made of a darker colored oil, which is now being tested; has been pumped one week. The water at first was fresh, and of a blackish tint, but is now very salt, and the quantity of oil is increasing, and it is confidently believed that in a few days a good well will result.

Just across the creek from the Kinslow well, is the well of the Pitt Hole Co., put down eighty feet, by spring pole, with a show of oil. Now, a fine new stationary engine, of ample power for the boring of two wells is in operation, and the company say they intend to put down a dozen wells, if necessary one thousand feet, to test deep boring.

Three hundred yards from Kinslow well, on Boyd's creek, is the "Davis well," the property of the Indianapolis and Louisville Co., which is really coquetish in action. Being struck in, at a distance of one hundred and twenty-five feet it yielded some three hundred barrels of oil similar to that of the Kinslow well. It was then put down to one hundred and eighty feet, when another strike of better oil, was obtained, and when tubed it flowed salt water and oil. It was re-tubed and the salt water cut off, when it pumped some better oil and much gas. A small pipe was inserted, and flowed only oil, at the rate of five barrels per day. The tubing was changed, and it is today pumping at the rate of twenty-five barrels per day, and working finely, and is, in fact, now, a fine well.

The Barren River Co.'s well, a few yards below, struck oil at one hundred and twelve feet, has been standing still for some time, but it is expected it will start up soon.

The Wilkinson well, which has pumped several hundred barrels, is standing still on account of a lawsuit now pending in regard to a prior lease of the premises.

The Falls City well, at the mouth of Sulphur Spring Branch, has a fine show at two hundred and eighty feet, of green oil, and if properly tubed, it is believed, would be a good well, but it is now being bored deeper, in the belief that a larger yield may be obtained.

The Germania C. has been released two of their engines to Mr. Olds, to work their wells now down. They will be used in putting down new wells, and the work will be vigorously carried on. He proposes to deepen the old Trigg well, which pumped several hundred barrels last fall. This is near the Big Oil Spring, on Skeggs' Creek, just at the mouth of Boyd's Creek.

We learn that several new wells are about starting down on Boyd's and Skeggs' Creeks, and we hear some talk of testing the South Fork of Beaver Creek, near our town limits, as we have no oil springs within the corporation.

Several wells are going down on Beaver Creek and Skeggs' Creek, with some show of oil, which is of a superior quality.

Now that spring time has come again, we confidently look for rapid developments during the spring and summer months. Several parties have recently been here, for the purpose of looking into the refinery business, and we are assured that a Refinery will soon be put under way in our town, which entirely explodes the idea that our oil, as some have reported, cannot be deodorized. Indeed, we have been shown samples from two wells on Boyd's Creek, which were handsomely refined and as completely deodorized as can be obtained from any petroleum. The establishment of a Refinery in our midst, will greatly relieve our oil operators of the great embarrassment which all developments in a new field experience, by creating a market at their wells, thereby saving a vast expense in barrels, tanking and loss by leakage in transportation to other markets; besides it will give employment to much surplus labor, and enliven business generally.

The matter of having our Branch Railroad completed, seems more promising indeed, as vigorous steps are being taken to that end, which will be another incentive to our oil development. We confidently expect soon to see a large influx of capital, energy and enterprise, concentrated in Barren county, certainly no territory presents greater inducements to oil-seekers. A great number of strikes made in the field, and at such short depths, almost certainly of getting oil, together with the cheapness of the oil, must recommend this region as well as a speculative needs to become

known to be appreciated by those who have paid fabulous prices in Pennsylvania and Virginia. —Glasgow Times.

Mines and Mining.

The ores of iron are the only ores that are found in workable quantities in all geological formations.

The Lake Superior mines produced 9,971 tons of copper in 1895, a gain of 915 tons over the last year.

Immense beds of the finest quality of Italian Marble are reported discovered near Fort Scott, Kansas.

Only 60 parts by weight of charcoal are required to produce 100 of Austrian charcoal iron. The ore is a brown decomposed spathose ore, containing when roasted 52 per cent. of iron.

From the report of the eighth census it appears that there are seven establishments in the United States for copper rolling. These establishments employ 413 hands, and have a capital invested of \$2,470,000. The cost of material consumed by them is valued at \$2,537,000; the cost of labor at \$157,080, and the annual value of products for the year ending 1st of June, \$3,198,768.

IRON RUSTING.—The rusting of iron, when exposed to the atmosphere, is due to the presence of Carbonic Acid Gas. Hence the application of lime, by combining with Carbonic Acid, prevents the corrosion of that metal.

COAL IN GREAT BRITAIN.—At the present rate of consumption of coal in Great Britain, it is calculated that that substance will hold out for a period of three thousand years.

LEAD AND ZINC MINING COMPANY.—The Kentucky Lead and Zinc Mining company composed of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia parties, has been organized. Capital \$500,000. The purpose of the company is to develop certain rich veins of lead ore lying near Marion, Crittenden county, Kentucky.

LEAD MINES IN KENTUCKY.—The recently discovered lead mines in Owen county are being worked with success. Large quantities of ore have been taken from the mines bordering on Kentucky River, and on Twin Creek a furnace has been put up, and small quantities of lead have been made suitable for the market.

HIGH PRICE OF COAL—CAUSE.—Prof. Bowen, in a lecture delivered in Boston, recently, stated that the real cause of coal being so expensive was in consequence of the the extravagant system of mining, and the cost of getting it to market. He said that 25 per cent. of the coal mined was lost in the breaking process; and that 100,000,000 tons had been lost in preparing it for market. The consumer has to pay all this in the increased price.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MINING COMPANIES.—Statistics of the copper mining companies of Lake Superior show that there are ninety-four companies with their offices, situated principally in New York, Philadelphia and Boston. The combined number of shares is estimated at 1,900,000. They claim that the amount paid in is \$13,109,124, not including the original cost of mining, nor the sum derived from the sale of copper which have been expended in developing the mines. The aggregate of cash dividends is claimed to be \$5,600,000.

IRON SMELTING IN COLORADO.—The business of iron smelting may now be said to be fairly inaugurated in Colorado. The Belmont furnace is in operation near Denver, and is turning out two tons of pig iron per day. The ores used are pronounced by competent judges to be the best in the world, and are excelled in richness only by the Pilot Knob and Lake Superior ores; but possess an advantage over these in the fact that they can be easier and more economically worked. The supply of ore is deemed inexhaustible, and is easily obtained, one man being able to mine three tons of it in a day.

THE HULL IRON MINE, CANADA WEST.—Says the Ottawa Post: We understand that considerable preparation are being made toward the proper development of these mines, and bringing their hidden treasures into proper use. An immense smelting furnace is to be erected, and other works introduced, which will enable the ore to be successfully and properly brought out. An American Company has undertaken to work the mines, and considering the extraordinary per centage which they yield, (75 per cent. we believe,) there is every prospect of their being in full and paying operation in the spring.

Last Summer, in a country town, we attended an entertainment given by a young lady, who fancied she had a gift of eloquence, and who recited for our delectation copious extracts from Longfellow, Whittier and other New England poets. "How were you pleased?" we asked of the farmer at whose house we were staying, as he was driving us home. "Oh, first rate," he replied, "but what'n thunder brought that spry young boy who had 'eggs to sell, sir,' up the mountain, when he got lost in the snow?" It took some time for us to comprehend that our worthy farmer was referring to Longfellow's noble poem of "Excelsior." When Gen. Dix quoted so much Latin in his speech opening the ball of the Seventh Regiment, we were vividly reminded of our experience with the White Mountain farmer. "What did the man say as he sprang down on the stage from the President's box?" asked the Judge Advocate of an Irish witness during the trial of the Assassination Conspirators. "Be me sowl, Sir," was the reply, "I couldn't catch his words to swear to them; but to the best of me belief he cried out, 'I'm sick; sind for McMannis.'" This was the popular rendering of "Sic semper tyrannis."

Riddle.

Behind the wall, as white as milk;
Beneath a curtain, as soft as silk;
A golden apple doth appear,
Bathed in a bath of crystal clear;
No doors nor windows we behold,
Yet thieves break in and steal the gold.

WHICH are the lightest men—Scotchmen, Irishmen or Englishmen? In Ireland there are men of Cork; in Scotland, men of Ayre (air), but on the Thames there are lighter-men.

General Reading.

The Twin Brothers.

A TRUE STORY OF THE SEIGE OF FORT HUDSON.

It is said that fact is stranger than fiction. How true this is, is exemplified in the following true story of two brothers, twins, which occurred during the memorable siege of Fort Hudson. Passing one day through the streets of that little town, we noticed two corpses lying upon the gallery of the carpenter's shop awaiting their turn for the boxes (dug) with the title of coffins, to consign them to their last resting place. They were bodies of tall stature, strong and well-built, betokening the hardy back-woodsmen of the Southwest. Over the face of each was thrown a cloth, through which the blood was oozing, showing that they had received their death wounds through the head.

This was no uncommon sight during the siege to see death in every form, from the body pierced by the single bullet to the one shattered to atoms by the cannon ball or fearful mortal shell. Yet there was something in the appearance of those bodies that rivetted our attention and induced the inquiry as to who they were. A rough, grizzled, weather-beaten Confederate sitting by their side, whose arm, tied up, showed that for the present he was unfit for active service. The tears were trickling down his cheeks as he gazed mournfully upon the dead before him, while his quivering lip told better than words that they had been more to him than simply comrades of the tent and field.

He related their story in a few words: "They were my sons," said he, "and were twins." One of them joined at the same time I did. We came here with General Beale, and have done our duty to the best of our knowledge, and I believe to the satisfaction of our officers.

"This morning, sir, while at the breastworks, one of my boys, in order to get good aim at the sharpshooters outside, thoughtlessly raised himself too high, when a rifle ball pierced his brain, and he fell dead at my feet. His brother, seeing him fall, sprang forward to pick him up, but in so doing, exposed himself above the line of defenses, when he, too, received a ball through the brain, and he fell dead upon the still quivering form of his brother. As they came into the world, so they went out of it—together. In removing their bodies from the breastworks, I got this wound, which shattered my arm. Would that I had died with them, sir, for I have no one to love upon this earth."

"And their mother—your wife?"
"Died, sir, in giving them birth."
One coffin received the remains of the twins, and a few days after, while sitting in front of his tent, an exploding shell gave a death wound to the broken-hearted father. —West Baton Rouge Sugar Planter.

The Prayer at the Cradle.

A little cottage set on the outskirts of a thriving American town. Over the windows and over the doors the scarlet pendants of the prairie rose, brighter than jewels, rich with diamond dew-drops. Lustrous in each leaf with the warm kisses of sunshine. A picture that makes that little corner a bit of paradise, for within sang a young mother, bending over the cradle of her first-born. It was a girlish face, scarcely nineteen summers old—a face of gentlest motherhood—blended red and white; with a touch of brown that made it in harmony with its surroundings, the dark hair put plainly back, the lips smiling unconsciously, the eyes almost holy in their softened glance as they rested upon the beautiful face before her, whose white lids drooped and then fluttered back, a baby laugh leaping out before they settled again to seeming slumber—and little fingers quivering.

These were the treasures of a poor working man—a man whose shoulders had borne the burden of honest toil from his childhood; a man who feared God, and loved Him with gushing love that swayed all his soul when in his hours of happy rest his wife sat by his side, and their boy nestled against his broad, true bosom. He had gone forth that morning, fortified with prayer, strong in the faith that the mighty God he served would keep him and his from all harm.

The breath of summer stirred the leaves to music and gave a voice of melody to all the streams. It touched the tangled hair and clouded brow of a man who came suddenly along the lonesome road. His black brows met ominously. The strong lines of his face deepened the savage—or hellish—expression of his countenance. One hand grasped his slouched hat and nervously doubled it till its shape was lost. Some horrible thought whitened the vindictive lips. "Lost hat!" was the hand writing upon that strange face. "Of was there no loving angel that yet stood by that miserable man? No arm tender and strange to draw him from ruin? No lip of sinless purity to whisper a warning?"

"No," he cried, hissing the word to empty air—"no one cares for me! why should I try? I'll make a covenant with hell, and—'he flung his cap with an oath, fiercely into the dusty road, drew his breath hard as the sight of the little cottage gleamed upon him, then stooping he picked up the hat and crept stealthily toward the cottage.

"I'll steal," he muttered; "I'll be the outcast men would make me! I'll go headlong to ruin, body and soul."
At that moment his eye caught sight of the babe and its mother. Her voice, strangely sweet, with long forgotten music, came to where he stood.

"Sleep, baby, sleep; mother's darling; shut the blue eyes. There, he is gone. How beautiful little angel!" Then she stopped and kissed him, and murmured, after a long and yearning look, "Oh, Father, when my baby is a man, keep him so pure that he will never lose the beauty of his soul!"

The listener staggered forward—the crumpled hat was under his eyes, wet with hot, blistering tears; the rugged form quivered with passionate sobs.
"O, God!—and I—was once a child like

that—my mother bent over me—and—perhaps she prayed for me."
A timid step—a low, quick cry. Who was this terrible stranger? She stood there awed as well as frightened, for she still wept.

"Madam—I—I—am hungry—and very tired—will you give me something to eat? May I sit down on your door-step?"

She brought him food, and pitying his tears, made him go into the little parlor. All the wild vengeance of one hour ago was dead within him. Soothed by the quiet, he fell asleep; slept all the while came to his homely dinner—to his wife and child. And then he told history.

"I was a desperate man this morning. I have tried to be honest, but I have been in prison, and men brand me. Help me, for God's sake to get a living. Your wife, though she did not know it, killed the evil in my heart this morning. I was nearly lost again! I could not beg, and when people asked me questions, and I could not lie, for I had said I will be honest, there shall be no half-truth about it. But when I told the truth I was turned off coldly from everywhere but here, I asked you, for God's sake, to be my help."

And the prayer, the tears, were not in vain. I could show you the picture of another cottage where roses, and peace, and love, grow together; but who would see in the man settled beneath his own vine the wretched, vengeful traveler of that summer's day?

Providential Escape.

THE RAILROAD ENGINEER.

One of our railroad engineers, some years since, was running an express train of ten well-filled cars. It was in the night, and a very dark night, too. His train was behind time, and he was putting the engine to the utmost speed of which it was capable, in order to reach a certain point at the proper hour. He was running on a straight and level track, and at this unusual velocity, when a conviction struck him that he must stop.

"A something seemed to tell me," he said, "that to go ahead was dangerous, and that I must stop if I would save life. I looked back at my train and it was all right. I strained my eyes and peered into the darkness, and could see no sign of danger nor anything betokening danger, and there in the daytime I could have seen five miles. I listened to the working of my engine, tried the water, looked at the scales and all was right. I tried to laugh myself out of what I then considered a foolish fear; but, like Banquo's ghost, it would not down at any bidding, but grew stronger in its hold upon me. I thought of the ridicule I would have heaped upon me if I did stop; but it was all of no avail. The conviction—for by this time it had ripened into a conviction—that I must stop, grew stronger, and I resolved to stop.

"I shut off, blew the whistle for brakes accordingly. I came to a dead halt, got off and went ahead a little without saying anything to anybody about what was the matter. I had a lamp in my hand, and had gone about sixty feet, when I saw what convinced me that premonitions are sometimes possible. I dropped the lantern from my nerveless grasp, and set down on the track utterly unable to stand!"

He goes on to tell us that there he found that some one had drawn a spike which had long fastened a switch rail, and opened a switch which had always been kept locked, which led on to a track—only about a 150 feet long—which terminated in a stone quarry!

"Here it was wide open, and had I not obeyed my premonitory warning—call it what you will—I should have run into it, and, at the end of the track, only about ten rods long, my heavy engine and train, moving at the rate of forty-five miles an hour, would have come into collision with a solid wall of rock eighteen feet high! The consequences, had I done so, can neither be imagined nor described, but they could by no possibility have been otherwise than fatally horrible!"

No one can here doubt the fact of a special interposition of God, by which, from a calamity most terrific, hundreds of lives were wonderfully spared.

[Home Monthly.]

"Old Fritz," who raised pigs and cabbage at Nappa county, California, appeared before Judge H— as a witness, says an exchange.

Question—"What is your name?"
Answer—"Well, I calls myself Fred, but may be so—I don't know—it is Yawcup. You see, Shudge, mine modder she have two leetle boys; one of 'em vas me and one vas my brother—or one vas my brother and 't'other vas me, I don't know vich; and I was shust so old as my brother vas young, or my brother vas shust so old as me, I don't know vich, and my modder she don't, and one of us vas named Fred and 't'other Yawcup, or one named Yawcup and 't'other Fred, I don't know vich, and one of us got died—but mine modder she never could tell whedder it vas me or mine brother vat got died; so Shudge, I does not know whedder I is Fred or Yawcup—and mine modder she don't know."

It is said that the late Prince Albert first introduced Christmas trees into England. Let all little ones honor his memory for it.

A Touching Interview.

I saw a youth of comely face,
And noble and majestic form;
Upon whose features I could trace
No lurking shade of passion's storm.
His mein was lofty, yet his tread
Was like the west wind gently blowing;
And on his young and beauteous head,
He wore a hat well worth the showing!

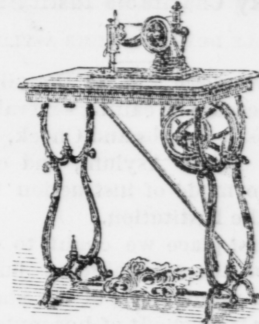
At once I sought this youth so fine,
And said to him in accents low:
"Whence came that lovely hat of thine,
Which every one's admiring so?
Couldst thou inform an outside man,
The secret of thy great success
In finding one so fair to scan—
That hat—the gem of all thy dress?"

The modest youth at once replied,
In softest accents sweet and low:
"I bought this hat—the gem of pride—
From out the house of DOHONEY & CO."
No. 255 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

Sewing Machines.

LEAVITT'S
IMPROVED
HOWE & ROPER
SEWING MACHINE!

Premium at State Fair of
Kentucky, 1865.



ESTABLISHED 1833!

THIS Standard Machine for family and man-
ufacturing purposes is warranted five
years. The agent is a fine Mechanic, 37 years ex-
perience, and an old permanent resident.
For sale at the old agency 212 4th street, near Main,
Feb 19—3m T. JOHNSON.

GROVER & BAKER'S



SEWING MACHINES.

5 Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky.

H. BOSTWICK, Agent.

Feb. 24—4f

Tobacco and Cotton.

GEO. W. WICKS

(Successor to Nock, Wicks & Co.)

TOBACCO & COTTON

FACTOR,

AND DEALER IN

BAGGING AND ROPE,

AND ALL KINDS OF

Manufactured Tobacco, Cotton

Yarns, &c.

102 Main Street, bet. Third and Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

D. SPALDING, R. H. SPALDING, W. D. SPALDING.

D. SPALDING & SONS,

DEALERS IN

LEAF AND

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

Keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

FACTORY DRIED LEAF TOBACCO,

For Cutting purposes.

No's. 11 and 13, Chapel St., bet. Main and Market,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Jan. 13—3m.

PATRONISE HOME INDUSTRY!

Established in 1859.

THE KENTUCKY

HOOP SKIRT MANUFACTORY,

GARFUNKEL & TRAGER,

Manufacturers of the Latest Styles of

Single Elliptic

Corsets,

Skirt-Supporters,

&c., &c.,

Constantly on hand.

NO. 6 MASONIC TEMPLE,

Fourth Street, Louisville, Ky.

N. B.—Orders from the country promptly attended to.

P. O. Box 616, Feb 19—3m.

Commission.

D. H. COWAN,

34 THIRD STREET,

Between Main and Water,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Commission

AND

SHIPPING

MERCHANT.

FREIGHT

Received and Forwarded over all

RAILROADS,

STEAMBOATS,

TRANSPORTATION

LINES & ROUTES.

CONSIGNMENTS OF

Cotton,

Tobacco

AND

Produce

Promptly sold in Louis-
ville.

All Orders for Goods promptly
filled at the Lowest Prices.

March 17—1m

ROB'T. A. BRADSHAW.

ROB'T. S. TRIPLETT.

BRADSHAW & TRIPLETT,

Commission & Auction

MERCHANTS,

Cor. Frederica and Water Sts.,

OWENSBORO, KY.

Orders solicited for the purchase of Tobacco,

Grazing and other Produce. Will receive

Consignments of Goods and Manufactures for sale

on Commission, or at Auction.

Feb. 10—3m

W. GEO. ANDERSON, T. J. GROTTAN, H. C. STUCKY.

THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

203 Main St. Louisville, Ky.

Auction sales of Boots and Shoes every Tues-

day, Dry Goods, Clothing, &c., every Wednes-

day and Thursday.

Feb. 19—1y

E. A. GARDNER, C. H. GARDNER.

GARDNER & Co

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

196

Main, bet. Fifth & Sixth Sts.,

(SOUTH SIDE.)

Industrial & Commercial Gazette

H. M. McCARTY,
J. HAL TURNER,

EDITORS.

Occasionally assisted in the various departments by the following gentlemen:

GEO. W. MORRIS—Department of Commerce,
ARTHUR PETER—Department of Manufactures,
Prof. J. LAWRENCE SMITH—Mining, Oil, and Applied Sciences,
ISAAC SHELLEY TODD—Department of Agriculture.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY WEEKLY IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

SATURDAY, - - - APRIL 21, 1905.

Our New Advertisers.

J. Anthony, dealer in Liquors &c., and manufacturer of pure Cider Vinegar.

Newsom, Moore & Co., Nashville, Mills and Lands for sale.

Geo. M. Fowle & Co., Commission Merchants, Boston, Mass.

Brinly, Dodge & Hardy, Kentucky Washer and Wringer.

Radway & Johnson, Leavitt Sewing Machine.

John P. Lathrop, Sec. N. W. Tennessee Mining and Petroleum Co.

Geo. B. Blanchard, Clothing for men, youths and children, South-west corner of Main and Second.

U. B. Evarts & Co., Agents for that superior Oil known as "Spermo-Lubricator."

W. N. Haldeman, weekly and semi-weekly Courier. (Supplement.)

To Post Masters.

Post Masters and other friends who receive this number, are particularly requested to aid us in procuring subscribers, and extending our circulation among the Planters and Farmers of their neighborhood.

We allow 20 per cent. commission on all money sent for subscriptions, &c., by Post Masters, and other agents.

Louisville Cotton Enterprise.

In a previous number of this paper we alluded to an enterprise of the above description, just then starting; inaugurated and in its infancy—with the particular patronage of the members of a business firm of our city—and sustained, generally, by the prominent merchants of the place.

The friends of the Cotton enterprise have much to encourage them, as we opine, and but little to dampen their generous ardor. The sales at Messrs. Porter & Fairfax's Warehouse, since their inauguration have, on the whole, been encouraging. Prices, taken for the entire time since the first day of sale, have been well sustained, and it is increasing in importance, and will be gradually built up in the affections and interests of our people; and until, in the course of a few short years, it will become a mighty power among us—wielding and disbursing among us a vast amount of capital, and like its time-honored predecessor, the Tobacco Warehouse system—built up under its fostering and protecting influence, a tremendous manufacturing interest, that shall shed its blessings on thousands of poor but industrious people, who shall find the road, if not to wealth, at least to comfort and personal independence—giving employment to thousands of young hands that might otherwise be idle—and thereby happiness and innocence to thousands of young hearts that might else be the abodes of misery and vice; carrying to thousands of humble homes in our midst, the fruits of well-earned industry, and the means of daily and yearly independence to their useful and worthy occupants; a great cotton manufacturing business shall yet be carried on in Louisville, and her looms and spindles shall yet send forth their products to distant parts of the world, and receive for them in exchange, the gold, the gems, the spices, and cloths of rare device—from varied and widely separated climes. And who shall say her nay, when she aspires, as she will, to become the million-loomed Manchester or Lowell of the great and irrepressible South-west. The day of her greatness is nigh at hand. Through the faint dawn we discover a mighty city springing up in the great central valley of the Mississippi and the world. The hurrying tread and revivifying energies of her sons, give promise and earnest of her future high success. Louisville has, we trust, flung far away and forever into oblivion and the past, the supineness, and the lethargy which kept her down, and now she hears the voice of no charmer that charms her not onward—she comes like a strong man, rejoicing to the fight, with brow erect and dauntless step—presaging triumph and foreshadowing success in the field where many strive together, but only the brave, the hero-hearted and the enduring win.

A point to which the attention of the people of Louisville should also be turned, is this: Here we have the best and most abundant water-power known in the civilized world. We have a fall of twenty feet, of a volume of water whose capacity would be ample when directed by intelligent mechanism to drive all the spindles of all the cotton mills in the world. But in the language of an intelligent friend, millions and millions of dollars are running away annually, from the pockets of our citizens, instead of being emptied into them—which would be the case, if our capitalists would thus take advantage of this aqueous running mine of gold, spread out before their eyes—yea, under their very noses—by the hand of nature for the use of her unreflecting and ungrateful sons—who allow it to take its onward way to the ocean uninterrupted—when by the exercise of a slight amount of adaptative talent, they might render it the hourly means of filling our coffers with this lost and worse than wasted wealth.

Kentucky Charitable Institutions.

DANVILLE DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

When we were last at Danville, we had the pleasure of calling several times upon Messrs. Jacobs and Cheek, at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and of witnessing the mode of instruction to the pupils of the Institution.

In the first place we ought to speak, perhaps, of the magnificent building which the munificence of the State has erected for the benefit of her mute population scattered here and there through her broad domain—and indeed they form quite an item in the census of our people and need quite as much as any other class of unfortunates, the fostering hand of public charity. They are born, most of them, with all the intelligence of children ordinarily, but through the inscrutable designs of Providence, are deprived of communication with their fellow-mortals, through the accustoming medium of speech. But, thank God, they are not, in this age, at least, "out of humanity's reach," although they

"Never hear the sweet music of speech, nor start at the sound of their own."

and are not by any means permitted to "finish their journey alone;" for they are taught now, throughout our common country in Institutions like the above, under the kind guidance of good and patient teachers, lessons in learning and morality, which accompany them thence through life wherever they may be.

The building is a tall, massive, commodious, and well-proportioned structure—furnished with ample sleeping and dining apartments, and admirably adapted to the purposes for which the liberality of the State designed it. It is an ornament to the town of Danville, and a proud monument of the kindness and thoughtful liberality of the citizens of our Commonwealth. We do not remember the year of its foundation—we mean the Institution itself, but we have been and are, witnesses, as thousands of others have been and are, of the blessings which it has conferred on many a poor unfortunate child, who otherwise would have remained ignorant of religion and God, and been totally unfitted for the avocations of life. But the praises of the two gentlemen whom we have named, (Messrs. Jacobs and Cheek,) will be chiefly in the mouths of those who cannot speak! They have had more to do, we suppose, with dispensing the blessings of the Institution to those deprived of spoken language, than any other two men ever associated with the Danville Deaf and Dumb Asylum. They have lent themselves for long years of the past to the building up of the Institution, with a spirit of devotion and self-sacrifice that will commend itself to posterity, if it should be overlooked by the restless spirits of the present—and their kindness, their patience and their love, will be faithfully transmitted and recorded a hundred years hence, on hearts which even still, shall have no utterance for their hopes, their interests and their loves—save that which has been given them by persons who are still like the patient, meek, and humble, but noble-hearted and self-sacrificing men to whom we have alluded, dispensing to the dumb, words and signs of joy, and making young and happy hearts, even from out such affliction's deep vale—speak words of gladness mid a generation who shall see but shall not listen to the signs and wonders of their joy.

The number of pupils there, when we saw them last, was between seventy and eighty. It was interesting and delightful to us, to witness how by signs and gestures, their patient teachers

"Taught the young idea how to shoot, And poured the fresh instruction o'er the mind."

The impressions which it made then upon our mind can never be erased, and we give them to the public now, still intertwined and strongly blended with the warmest recollections of our heart.

We might add that we have recently learned from a hasty glance at Mr. Jacobs' comprehensive and well-written report to the last Kentucky Legislature, the following statistical facts, in regard to the deaf mutes now at the Danville Asylum:

Males, 40; females, 40; totally deaf, 32; hear more or less, 44; not ascertained, 4; congenitally deaf, 35; cause of deafness not given, 6; deafness caused by disease not known, 4; deafness caused by known diseases, 35; as follows: Risings in the ears, 5; a fit or fits, 2; spasms, 1; fever, 4; scarlet fever, 6; inflammation of the brain, 1; dropsy in the head, 1; cold, 4; cold and fever, 1; measles, 1; brain fever, 2; whooping cough, 2; skating on the ice barefooted after a severe spell of sickness, 1; eating jimson seed, 1; typhoid fever, 1; congestive fever, 1; severe brain disease, 1.

We would also state for the benefit of those unfortunates and, to direct to the fact the attention of the proper officers, that by a recent act of our State Legislature, all Assessors are required to return the names of all the deaf mutes in their respective counties, with their nearest post offices, written immediately after their names.

In a conversation with Mr. J. while at Frankfort, last winter, we remember that this was particularly urged in order that all the deaf and dumb children of the State might share the advantages of the Institution. We therefore urge it upon the officers alluded to, to attend to their duty in this matter.

It may be added in conclusion that although the law permits pupils to be received at the institution from other States, provided, their parents or guardians pay their board and tuition, there were only three thus received up to the time of Mr. Jacobs' making his report to the Legislature.

Louisville Blind Asylum.

Not inferior to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum of Danville, (of which we have spoken above,) is the great charity of the Blind Asylum of this vicinity. This institution is located about a mile and a half from Louisville, and the Main street horse-cars now run to within a quarter of a mile of the Asylum buildings. The superior advantages of the institution for the education of the unfortunate class of persons for whom it is intended should be made known throughout the State. Every blind boy and girl in Kentucky and throughout the South should be at this Asylum. It is under the supervision of Mr. Patton, who has associated with him a corps of assistants admirably qualified for their respective departments, and nothing that is calculated to promote the health or the interests of the inmates is neglected. Every department is scrupulously clean, and the pupils are under constant supervision. It is evident at a glance that the great rule that prevails is kindness. There is sympathy for the unfortunates; there are cheerful words and encouragement. The girls are taught a variety of useful accomplishments, such as bead-work, crochet-work, knitting, etc., in addition to reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and vocal and instrumental music, in which many of them become proficient. The boys are taught, besides the elementary studies, to make brooms, and are succeeding excellently well in it. Other trades will no doubt be added as they may be required.

We shall give a more lengthy notice of this institution hereafter.

Theatrical—The Florences.

The Florences close their engagement at the Louisville Theatre this evening, after a very successful run of three weeks. They have ever been favorites with the Louisville public, and their present engagement has demonstrated the fact that they are more than ever worthy of the admiration of our play-going community.

Mrs. Florence, as a light comedienne is probably excelled by few ladies on the American stage, and in Yankee characters is equalled by no one whom we can now call to mind.

Mr. Florence in a certain role has no equal. In delineations of the humbler classes of the Irish, in truly portraying the amiability, humor, bravery, and blunders of the lower orders of his countrymen, he surpasses Barney Williams, and in the estimation of those well capable of judging, is fully equal to the lamented Tyrone Power. For fun, frolic and boisterousness, nothing has been witnessed on the American stage equal to Power's Paddy O'Rafferty, until the appearance of Florence's Handy Andy.

In representation of Irish gentlemen Mr. Florence does not command such unanimous admiration as in his other characters. He hardly equals Brougham in this line. It cannot be denied that the consequences of a wide disparity in social rank are more visible in the natives of Ireland than in those of any other European community. There are a class of gentleman in Ireland, and classes of tradesmen, who are, to say the least, quite equal to those of corresponding rank in England or elsewhere, in manners, address and intellectual culture. We are of opinion that Mr. Florence, like other actors who have less excuse for the omission, does not mark this distinction sufficiently. We do not wish him to make an Englishman or an American out of an Irishman, but yet we would have him retain the impetuosity, the humor, and (as the public will have it so) the blundering Hibernianisms, without straining, caricaturing, and vulgarizing every character, whether of high or low degree.

The Florences will be succeeded by other stars, who will make the Louisville Theatre as attractive in the future as it has been for the past month or so.

We are under obligations to our old friend, R. B. J. Twyman, for a copy of his Paducah Directory and Business Advertiser for 1896. This little work shows Paducah to be in reality what it has long been in name, a city.

New Advertisements.

LOUISVILLE
COTTON MARKET.

It is a generally admitted fact that Louisville is the largest, and to the planter, the most satisfactory Tobacco Market in the world. And believing it can be made as important and satisfactory market for Cotton as it is for Tobacco, by adopting the same system of selling at public sale by auction, allowing the owner or his agent the privilege of rejecting the sale when the price does not meet his views; and being informed that

MESSRS. PORTER, FAIRFAX
& CO.

Intend inaugurating this system in the sale of Cotton, we the undersigned, merchants and others, do pledge ourselves to sustain the enterprise to the extent of our ability by furnishing to the above firm all Cotton which we control, or can influence in this market so long as they continue this system of selling.

SIGNED:

Trabue, Davis & Co.

Gordon, Harbison & Co.

Smith & Waid.

Moore, Bremaker & Co.

H. A. Huges & Co.

Kahn & Wolf.

Hutchison & Raine.

Craig, Truman & Co.

Lisby, White & Cochrane.

Hays, Cross & Co.

J. H. Wright & Co.

J. M. Robinson & Co.

George W. Morris & Co.

Wm. M. Morris & Co.

Cannon & Byers.

Low & Whitney.

Heeter & Chaudoin.

H. S. Julian & Co.

Wilson, Peter & Co.

Chamberlin & Co.

A. H. & W. O. Gardner.

Walton & Baither.

J. F. Weller.

J. S. Lithgow & Co.

R. A. Robinson & Co.

Gardner & Co.

J. S. Morris & Sons.

Vaupelt, Moses & Co.

Brinly, Dodge & Hardy.

Sutcliffe, Owen & Wood.

John H. Thomas & Co.

J. C. Dohoney & Co.

J. Monks & Cobb.

Neal, Netherland & Co.

N. Gwynne.

Snoddy, Parrish & Co.

Weller & Backner.

L. L. Warren & Co.

Henry Chambers & Co.

Bridgeford & Co.

Odor, Taylor & Co.

M. E. Miller.

Moss, Trigg & Semple.

Piatt & Allen.

Anderson, McCampbell & Co.

J. B. Wilder & Co.

Verhoff Bro's.

H. S. Buckner.

D. R. Young & Co.

Spratt & Co.

Haynes, Neel & Co.

Casseday & Co.

Terry, Wheat & Chesney.

T. & R. Slevin & Cain.

W. H. Stokes & Co.

Harvey & Keith.

Murrell, Castleman & Co.

John P. Morton & Co. And others.

DEAR SIR: Allow us to call your attention to the fact that, at the request of merchants and other citizens, we have adopted the same system of selling

Cotton

Which has proved so satisfactory to the planter in the sale of

Tobacco

in this market. Its advantages are numerous. It draws together all the buyers in this, and many from other markets, the competition between whom insures the highest market price for each bale offered. Each bale is before the buyer; so that he can see its condition, with a sample fairly drawn showing its quality. THE OWNER HAS THE RIGHT, EITHER IN PERSON OR THROUGH HIS AGENT, TO REJECT THE SALE WHEN THE PRICE IS NOT SATISFACTORY.—These advantages are secured to the planter with the same expense of selling as under the old system. The argument from our experience is conclusive, that sales prove more satisfactory under this than any other system.

Yours, respectfully,

PORTER, FAIRFAX & Co
April 21

New Advertisements.

GEO. B. BLANCHARD
SUCCESSOR TO GEO. B. BLANCHARD & BRO.,
IMPORTER

—OF—

Mens'
Youths' &
Childrens'
CLOTHING,
AND GENTS'
FURNISHING GOODS
Of Every Description.

Lisle Thread Under Wear,

India Gauze " "

Check Muslin " "

Linen Drawers,

English Half Hose,

Cravats,

Ties,

Umbrellas,

Canes,

Perfumery,

Combs, Brushes, &c.

S. W. Corner Main and 2d Sts.,

Sign of the Golden Hand,

Louisville, Ky.

April 21—tf

U. B. EVARTS & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS

FOR LOUISVILLE & VICINITY FOR

Longmoor Oil Company's

"SPERMO-LUBRICATOR."

THIS Oil is produced from wells in West Virginia, is of the same density as pure Spermo Oil, and is especially adapted to

Railroad Uses

For axles, engines, and all heavy bearings where Lard or Whale Oil is used. This is a

PURE OIL,

Just in the state it comes from the wells, and

Different from the cheap manufactured Oils from Petroleum,

With which the country is now flooded. For its

Superior Qualities,

Would refer to the following parties: Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co., Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., Louisville & Jeffersonville Ferry Co., Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R. R. Co., G. W. Dickerson, Capt. steamer Potomac, and many others.

U. B. EVARTS & CO.,
139 West Main St.

April 21—2m

J. ANTHONY,

DEALER IN PURE

COPPER DISTILLED WHISKY

Foreign and Domestic

LIQUORS,

Pickles, Cider,

Sour Krout,

Potatoes,

Butter,

Eggs, &c., &c.

And also Manufacturer of

PURE CIDER VINEGAR.

A large supply constantly in store, low to the trade.

No. 27, Fourth St., bet. Main and Water,
Louisville, Ky.

April 21—3m

Drs. T. W. & A. L. FOREMAN

ARE PERMANENTLY LOCATED ON

Chestnut St., between 14th and 15th,

Residence No. 571,

Offer their professional services as Physicians to the citizens of Louisville, Ky., and the country around, in all the various branches of their profession.

Dr. T. W. Foreman having been for the last twenty years closely engaged in the treatment of Female Diseases, Diseases of the Lungs, Eye, Scrofula, &c., feels confident of being able to give satisfaction to all those who may call on him. Office at his residence, No. 571.

April 21—tf

New Advertisements.

THE
LEAVITT
SEWING MACHINE

RANKS EXCELSIOR IN

Economy,
Durability,
Rapidity,
Reliability,
And is indispensable to every family.Messrs. Radway & Johnson
Have just fitted up a superb salesroom, where they keep on hand every style of theLEAVITT
FAMILY
AND
MANUFACTURING
MACHINES,

Which we offer to the public as the BEST ever invented. Thousands of our Family Machines are now in operation, and in every instance have given complete satisfaction, doing all the various kinds of work to perfection. They are vastly superior in every respect to any other, running easier, and with much less noise, besides making the most

Lasting Stitch.

We invite the especial attention of
Boot and Shoe Makers,
Saddle and Harness Makers,
Carriage Trimmers,

And all who desire the most Perfect Machine for all Family or Manufacturing purposes, to the

LEAVITT MACHINES!

We are always pleased to explain them to every one—the Ladies especially—whether intending to purchase or not. Guarantees are given of their affording

Perfect Satisfaction,

And Machines may be returned when the purchaser is not satisfied with them.

Superiority over all competition!

RADWAY & JOHNSTON,

No. 104½ Fourth St., bet. Market & Jeff'n.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.Machines wanted throughout the South.
April 21—1m

NORTHWESTERN TENNESSEE

Mining & Petroleum Comp'y,

Incorporated by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, Dec. 1st, 1895.

CAPITAL STOCK.....\$500,000.

WORKING CAPITAL.....200,000.

Shares \$50 each.

Principal Office, Dover, Stewart Co., Tenn.

THIS Company hold by lease about fifty thousand acres of land in Stewart and Humphreys county, Tenn. of which Prof. C. W. Wright, of Kentucky, speaks as follows:

"I do not hesitate to state, as the result of many years experience in the study and survey of oil lands in the United States, that I have never seen better or more favorable indications of the presence of inexhaustible quantities of petroleum. In fact, if oil be not obtained in this region in large amounts, the sciences of chemistry and geology are at fault in this matter, and a practical experience is not of the slightest advantage."

The management of the Company is in the hands of energetic business men, who intend to develop the whole resources of the territory, and rely upon dividends rather than sales of stock for returns upon their investments. The great collateral resources in iron, hydraulic cement, limestone, building stone, and grimestones, independent of the petroleum, are considered sufficient to pay a fair interest upon the capital. A great portion of these lands are situated immediately upon the Tennessee river, which is navigable the whole year, and affords facilities for shipping to Pittsburg, St. Louis or New Orleans at all seasons, and by the cheapest mode of transportation; an advantage possessed by few if any of the Companies now in operation. The large Working Capital is an evidence of the intention of the Company to put the enterprise upon a solid basis, and so make a good return upon the capital invested as certain as any other regular business.

The Company offer a limited number of shares for sale at Fifteen Dollars. These shares are all paid up, and are not liable to further assessment. Address until May 15th,

JOHN P. LATHROP, Sec'y.,
Box 176, Clarksville, Tenn.or W. J. BROADBENT, Pres't.,
Dover, Tenn.

April 21—6t

Don't Read this Half, or All!

The Finest Flouring Mill,

The best arranged and the most complete in all its appointments, with Three Run of Stone and a

NO. 1 SAW MILL!

In good working order, with magnificent WATER POWER all the year, sufficient for any purpose, together with

650 Acres of Land,

With all its improvements—can be had at exceedingly small figures, or half the property will be disposed of to any gentleman who would make an agreeable partner, on very accommodating terms, if application be made soon to

NEWSOM, MOORE & CO.,
40 West side Square, Nashville, Tenn.

April 21—5s

GEO. M. FOWLE & CO.

Commission Merch

21 Commercial St.

Foundries.

LOUISVILLE

STOVE AND GRATE Foundry.

6th Street,
West side, between Main St. and the River.

BRIDGEFORD & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
Plain and Enameled
GRATES AND MANTLES,
Country Hollow Ware
Of all kinds.

WROUGHT IRON
Cooking Stoves,
All sizes for Families and Hotels. The BEST
MADE IN THE WEST!

DEALERS IN

Tin Plate,
Wire,
Block Tin,
Sheet and Slab Zinc,
Antimony,
Sheathing and Braziers' Copper,
Copper Bottoms,
Rivets,
Wire,
And all other goods pertaining to Tinners' Stock. Have also on hand a large stock of

Tinners' Tools and MACHINES,
Also,
COPPER STILLs,
All sizes. All kinds of
Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Work
Done at the shortest notice.

CASH ORDERS
Solicited and promptly attended to.
March 3-3m

MARKET STREET
ARCHITECTURAL
Foundry
And Iron Works.

SNEAD & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Iron Fronts,
Verandas,
Railings,
Window Caps,
Bank Vaults, &c.

BLACKSMITHING,
And every description of
WROUGHT and CAST WORK
pertaining to Architecture.
Gas, Water and Drain Pipes,
SASH WEIGHTS and
Air Grates
Kept constantly on hand. Agents for
LINUS YALES' CELEBRATED LOCKS.
Feb. 24-4f

J. S. LITHGOW,
VINCENT COO,
C. O. SMITH,
J. L. SMYER.

J. S. Lithgow & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF

STOVES,
Castings, Tin, Copper and
SHEET IRON WARE.
And Importers and Dealers in
Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire,
BLOCK TIN,
TINNERS' MACHINES
Hand Tools, &c.
85 & 87 orth-West corner Third and Main Streets.
Always in stock the most complete assortment of
Manufactured Tin Ware,
AND
House Furnishing
GOODS
TO BE FOUND IN THE WEST.

Foundries.

PEOPLES' FOUNDRY
Cor. Main & Wenzel Sts.
Pyne, Hackett & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STOVES,
MANTEL GRATES,
CASTINGS,
&c., &c.
Plain Tin & Sheet Iron Ware
OF ALL KINDS
SALESROOM 117 MAIN ST.,
Nearly opposite National Hotel.
Where will always be found a complete stock of
COOKING,
HEATING,
PARLOR STOVES
Of the best and most approved patterns, and
Country Hollow Ware,
Dog-Irons, &c.
Having had experience of nearly
twenty years in the manufacture and
sale of Stoves and Castings in this city,
we can say to our friends and the trade
generally in the West and South, that
we are now amply prepared to furnish
all goods in our line, as low as any house
in the city.
Particular attention paid to all orders,
and shipments promptly made.

Terms Cash.

PYNE, HACKETT & CO.
Feb. 17-3m

JULIUS BARBAROUX,
MANUFACTURER OF
STEAMBOAT, STATIONARY AND
PORTABLE
STEAM ENGINES,
BOILERS, SHEET-IRON,
Brass and Copper Work, CIRCULAR
SAW MILLS, Sorghum Sugar Mills,
Mill Machinery, Cast and Wrought
Iron Screw Pipes, Force & Lift Pumps
of various kinds.
Hydraulic Presses & Machinery
FOR MANUFACTURING TOBACCO.
Tobacco Screws and Presses.
Cast and Wrought Iron Railing and
Verandahs.
CRAIG'S
EXCELSIOR COTTON AND
HAY PRESS.



Patented May 7, 1861, and July 4, 1865
Premium taken at the Kentucky State
Agricultural Fair, 1865.

This Press consists of but few parts, all simple
and substantial.
One mule (or horse) and five hands can press from 50
to 60 bales, weighing 500 lbs each, in one day of 10 hours;
the bales, when finished, being 24 inches square and 4
feet long, or can be made, if desired, 20 inches square and
4 feet long; thus avoiding the necessity of compressing
them again for the Ship, and saving at least one half the
bagging and rope, besides a great saving in freight and
hauling.
The Press, complete, (frame of the best white oak and
well painted,) will be furnished at my Factory for \$500,
or delivered on board Boat, or at Railroad Depot, for \$625.
When the purchaser prefers, a complete set of iron, with
drawings in detail, so that any carpenter can get out the
timber and put up the Press, will be furnished for \$450,
including the right to use, delivered on Boat, or at Rail-
road Depot. The Press, complete, weighs 8000 lbs; the
iron only 1800 lbs.

**Oil Well Tools and Ma-
chinery.**
Special attention given to the manufacture of
Engines, Boring Tools,
AND OTHER MACHINERY
USED IN BORING FOR OIL & SALT.
A full stock of the best description of Tools always on
hand, such as
Centre Bits, Reamers, Jars, Joints, Tem-
per Screws, Rope Sockets, Sand Pumps,
Rope Sheaves, Beam Plates, &c., &c.
Orders for any of the above articles, accompanied by
the money, promptly attended to.
Corner Floyd and Washington Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Foundries.

LOUISVILLE
ARCHITECTURAL
FOUNDRY,
AND
ORNAMENTAL IRON-WORKS,
Nos. 68, 70 and 72 Green St., between
Second and Third.
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
IRON FRONTS, COLUMNS, CORNICES, Build-
ing and other Castings, Water Pipes, Cast and Wrought
Iron Railing, Verandahs, Balconies and general build-
ing work.
Particular attention given to Burglar and Fireproof
Safes, Bank Vaults, Doors and Jail Work.
Pattern Books sent on request.
Wanted—OLD CAST SCRAP.

F. W. MERZ,
Green St., bet. Second and Third, Louisville, Ky.
Dec. 30-1y.

VARIETY FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE WORKS.



PEARSON, AIKIN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sugar Cane Mills
AND
EVAPORATORS,
Steam Engines and Boilers, Saw, Grist
Mills & Agricultural Machinery,
Small Castings, &c.
Main Street, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth.
Job Work of all kinds done in good style, on
short notice. [Dec 23 ly]

WASHINGTON
FOUNDRY,
Corner Ninth and Main Streets,
DAVIES & CO.
Manufacturers of
Marine, Stationary and Portable
ENGINES.
OIL WELL,
Tobacco, Grist & Saw Mill
MACHINERY
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Boiler, Sheet-Iron, Copper
and Brass Work

500 Bbls. Flour,
100 " Crushed Sugar,
50 " Granulated "
200 " A B & C Coffee "
200 Bags Rio Coffee,
50 Boxes Va. Tobacco,
200,000 Cigars, various grades,
In store and for sale by
TERRY & SMITH,
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
243 MAIN STREET,
March 24-3m Louisville, Ky.

Liquors.

J. Monks & Cobb
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE
Bourbon, Nelson, and Marion County
COPPER DISTILLED
Whiskies,
NO. 287 MAIN STREET,
Between Seventh and Eighth,
Louisville, Ky.

G. H. COCHRAN. EDW'D FULTON.
COCHRAN & FULTON,
(Successors to Jno Cochran & Son.)
WHOLESALE
Liquor Dealers
NO. 330 MAIN STREET,
Between Third & Fourth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Millinery.

L. & G. BRONNER & CO.,
171 Main St., bet. 5th & 6th,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Silks,
Ribbons,
Flowers,
Feathers,
Laces,
Hats,
Straw-
Goods,
Trimmings,
Pattern-
Bonnets,
Head-Netts,
Fancy Goods,
AND
White Goods.
Milliners and Merchants
FROM THE SOUTH,
Buying in Louisville, will have no occasion to look fur-
ther for a stock adapted to their trade, as one of the firm
in New York is always

FIRST IN THE MARKET,
And we are supplied DIRECT from importers and
manufacturers.
89 Franklin, New York.
2 Franklin Block, Syracuse,
49 Genesee St., Syracuse.
171

MILLINERY GOODS!
WHOLESALE.
CANNON & BYERS,
MAIN STREET,
Between Fifth and Sixth,
JOBBERs OF
MILLINERY
AND
DRESS-MAKERS' SUPPLIES
Having a resident buyer in New York, are constantly
supplied with every novelty in their line, as it appears
in that market.
They fill orders promptly and carefully, and buy what
they do not have in their own stock.
Louisville, Nov. 25-1f

Drugs and Medicines.

J. B. WILDER, THOS. O'MARA, GRAHAM WILDER.
J. B. WILDER & CO.,
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS,
No. 181 Main St.,
North Side, bet. Fifth and Sixth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
March 17-2m

EDWIN MORRIS. C. M. MORRIS.
EDWIN MORRIS & CO.,
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS,
No. 197 West Main St.,
(OLD NO. 528.)
BETWEEN FIFTH & SIXTH.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Drugs and Medicines.

THOS. E. WILSON. AUTHUR PETER.
W. H. DILLINGHAM.
ESTABLISHED IN 1817.
WILSON, PETER & CO.,
(Successors to Wilson, Starbird & Smith.)
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
And Importers of Foreign
Drugs and Chemicals
And Dealers in
Paints, Oils, Window-Glass and Glass-
Ware, Tobacco, Snuff, Perfumery,
&c., &c., &c.
167 Main street, Corner of Fifth

Also Proprietors of the
LOUISVILLE
Chemical Works,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
We have removed our business to our own house on
the northeast corner of Main and Fifth streets, (near our
old stand) where we are now prepared to execute the
orders of our friends with facilities for the accurate and
prompt dispatch of business, such as no house in the
West can surpass. We have also removed the
Louisville Chemical Works,
NO. 28, 29, and 30 FIFTH STREET,
Between Main and Water, in the rear of our Store.
We have introduced here entirely new, complete and
expensive apparatus and machinery for the manufacture of
Pure Powders, Fine Chemicals, Ethers,
Acids, Solid and Fluid Extracts,
and all
Pharmaceutical Preparations
of Standard Strength.
In all our preparations our guide shall be the code of the
United States Pharmacopoeia. This addition of chemi-
cal manufacturing to our business as Wholesale Drug-
gists enables us to meet the lowest Eastern prices for all
articles of equal strength and purity, and, making our-
selves these Powders and Preparations, we know and are
directly responsible for their quality and standard
strength.
A complete list of all our products sent by mail upon
application to us. Special quotations also made to all
Druggists and Physicians.
We are Agents in the States of Kentucky and Tennes-
see for J. B. Nichols & Co.'s Chemicals,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
We are the only Agents in this State of George Tieman
& Co., of New York, whose Instruments are so well
known in this country and in Europe for their excellence
and fine finish. We keep a large assortment of their in-
struments, which we sell at their card rates.
We are also Wholesale Agents for
Dr. John Bull's Medicines
And the Genuine
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.
All of which we offer at minimum prices.
Feb 10-4f

J. S. MORRIS & SONS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
AND
DRUGS
Fancy Goods,
154 MAIN STREET,
Between Fourth & Fifth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Henry Chambers & Co.
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS,
219 MAIN STREET,
Opposite Louisville Hotel,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
E. A. ROBINSON, CHAS. H. PETTET,
W. WALLACE POWERS, WM. A. ROBINSON.

R. A. ROBINSON & CO.
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS,
No. 515 Main Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
H. S. JULIAN. E. MITCHELL.
H. S. JULIAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Hamilton Bank Buildings,
206 MAIN STREET,
Dealers in Exchange, Gold, Silver, Uncurrent
Money, and Government Stocks.
Collections Made and Proceeds Remitted
on Day of Payment.
March 24-3m

Clothing.

CHAS. C. JONES. FRES. H. TAPP.
JONES & TAPP,
WHOLESALE
CLOTHIERS,
NO. 200,
MAIN STREET,
Louisville, Ky.
SCOTT, DAVISON & CO.,
Manufacturers
AND JOBBERS
OF
FINE
CLOTHING
AND
FURNISHING GOODS,
Corner Sixth & Main sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Manufactory 317 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
Dec. 9-1y.

REMOVAL!
KAHN & WOLF,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF
Ready-Made
CLOTHING
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW
STORE HOUSE,
NO. 270 MAIN STREET
SOUTH SIDE,
A few doors below Seventh.
Where they will be happy to see their old
friends and customers, and the trade generally.
Buying exclusively for Cash, and Manufactur-
ing their Goods in Philadelphia under the
superintendence of one of the firm give them
facilities in business unsurpassed by any house
in the West.
They are now receiving from their Manufac-
tory a large and varied stock, adapted to the
Spring and Summer Trade, and will sell their
goods as low as they can be had in any of the
Eastern Markets.
MANUFACTORY, NO. 22 SOUTH FOURTH
STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Pa.
March 17-3m KAHN & WOLF.

F. B. MERIMEE, S. W. CLOYD,
Late of Lebanon, Ky. Late of Danville, Ky.
MERIMEE & CLOYD,
GENERAL
COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
And Wholesale Dealers in
PRODUCE & LIQUORS,
NO. 43 E. SIDE FOURTH STREET,
Between Main and River
LOUISVILLE, KY.
For sale and consignments solicited in Flour,
Lard, Bacon, Fruit, Vegetables, Cider Vinegar,
Honey, Feed, etc. March 31-3m
W. WYATT,
UNDERTAKER,
S. W. COR. SEVENTH & JEFFERSON STS.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Brief Mention.

SALE OF BROOK ST. CHURCH.—The trustees of the Brook street Methodist Church have sold that property to the Right Rev. Bishop Lavalie, of the Catholic church, for the sum of twenty thousand dollars—terms one-half cash, balance on time, with lien retained. We learn that the Brook-street congregation worship in the small hall of Masonic Temple until their new church, to be situated on Broadway, near Preston street, shall have been erected. It is confidently expected that the new edifice will be ready in five or six months.

On Sunday the above church will be consecrated to the Roman Catholic religion. The grand and imposing ceremonies of this occasion will be heightened by the performance of Mozart's Twelfth Mass, in which the Cathedral choir, it is understood, will participate.

Messrs. Brown, Hall & Co., proprietors of the New Albany Fair Grounds, have completed their arrangements for the great Horse Fair to be held on the ground in May.

It will commence on the 21st, and continue five days. Open to the world. We will be in possession of all the details in a few days.

The Bowling Green Gazette alluded sometime ago to the benefit and importance of connecting that place by water navigation with Louisville. It now says that a charter has been granted for this purpose to men of enterprise, experience and capital, under the corporate name and style of the Louisville Navigation Company. This character of enterprise will not only be remunerative to the stock holders, but greatly beneficial to the people at large. The immense amount of pork, tobacco, grain, and other produce, annually shipped to and from Bowling Green, would naturally seek this line of transportation. The stock has not as yet been all taken. As it will be a paying business, we specially recommend it to the consideration of persons seeking profitable investment. We are personally acquainted with some of the leading men interested in this movement, and know that under their charge it will be ably and skillfully conducted.

We will thank any one for a copy of "The Kentucky State Register," a little volume published by Tal. P. Shaffner some years ago—and will pay liberally for it besides. Bring or send it to this office.

BURKSVILLE MESSENGER.—Yesterday we had a call from our old and esteemed friend L. N. Zimmerman, formerly of Danville, who is about establishing a paper at Burksville, Cumberland county, as "a permanent medium of news from the noted Oil Regions of the States of Kentucky and Tennessee." We wish him success, for we know he deserves it.

L. B. EVARTS & Co.—We direct attention to the advertisement of this popular house, which has the exclusive agency for Longmoor Oil Co.'s "Spermolubricator."

The communication of "Merchant" on the subject of "Commercial intercourse between the North and the South," is not exactly in accordance with our tastes and sentiments; yet we would not feel justified, on that account, to exclude it from our paper. We must allow some latitude of discussion among correspondents of diverse notions, tastes and feelings.

Messrs. Bondurant & Todd, Seed and Agricultural men, have leased the Southwest corner of Seventh and Main streets for thirty years, and will commence immediately the construction of a handsome edifice appropriate to their business. The lot is 55 feet front by 180 feet deep. The lease commences at 6 per cent. on valuation to be made at stated periods, commencing at \$1,000 per foot, or \$3,300 per annum.

TO OIL CAPITALISTS.—We take pleasure in directing attention to the prospectus of the North-western Tennessee Mining and Petroleum Co., incorporated by the Tennessee Legislature, Dec. 1, 1895. Mr. Lathrop and his associates are gentlemen of well known reliability.

Our friend, R. Williamson, of Gallatin, Tenn., has within the past month sold a large number of his Cashmere goats—to parties in Ohio, \$15,000 worth; to parties in Missouri and Kansas, \$18,000 worth; and smaller lots elsewhere.

Young Mr. Williamson, (son of R. Williamson, of Gallatin, Tenn.,) passed through our city on Thursday, on his way North to conclude negotiations for the sale of several lots of Cashmere Goats. These animals are now eagerly sought for at prices that would seem almost fabulous.

Thanks to J. H. Faris, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Laurel county, for interesting information respecting his town and county.

We take pleasure in stating that a State Sunday school convention will be held in this city on the third Thursday in October next. Sunday schools throughout the State are requested to send the names of their superintendents and his address to W. H. Bulkley, chairman of the committee, so that the Sunday schools may be notified, from time to time, of the action of the committee of arrangements.

Vox Populi.

At George L. Grayser's place to call, And he'll take pains to show you all His different brands of fine Cigar, That he is selling now at par For "greenbacks," and a little lower, If when you come within his store, You bring with you the real gold, Which is so plenty, now, I'm told.

His nice Simancas fine in flavor, Are just this season much in favor! It's very hard, we know, to beat His late popular style of Xuevitas! His golden-tinged La Famas vie With any brand you elsewhere buy, And to his gens of La Perfection We've not as yet heard one objection!

His fragrant, bright Essences smoke Like those from which old smokers woke, When first he tried the heaven-born weed, Which soothes all cares that earth may breed. His Flor de Tabacos give Such luxury, we sigh to live Without them for an hour's time, When we can buy such joys sublime.

Geo. L. GRAYSER, Manufacturer of, and dealer in Cigars, Fourth street, No. 19.

NAUTS, REAMER & OWENS,

DEALERS IN

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, & C.,

AND AGENTS FOR

NEW ALBANY ROLLING MILL CO.,

DEQUESNE NAIL WORKS,

F. W. MERZ'S SAFES,

No. 247,

West Main st., bet. 6th and 7th,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Keep constantly on hand and sell at lowest Market rates—

Nails,	Springs,	Bolts,
Iron,	Axles,	Horse Shoes,
Steel,	Oakum,	Horse Shoe Nails,
Spikes,	Nuts,	Blacksmith's Tools,
Saws,	Manilla Rope,	Plow Material.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

Wrought and Cast Scraps.

March 31—14

C. P. BARNES' GOLD PENS

RECEIVED	Pen only.	Pen and Ink.	Pen and Ink and Box.
No. 1.....	\$ 75	\$1.25	\$1.75
" 2.....	1.00	1.50	2.00
" 3.....	1.25	1.75	2.25
" 4.....	1.50	2.25	2.75
" 5.....	2.00	2.75	3.25
" 6.....	2.25	3.00	3.50
" 7.....	2.50	3.25	3.75
" 8.....	3.00	4.00	4.50
" 9.....	3.50	4.50	5.00
" 10.....	4.00	5.00	5.50
" 11.....	4.50	5.50	6.00
" 12.....	5.00	6.00	6.50
" 13.....	5.50	6.50	7.00
" 14.....	6.00	7.00	7.50
" 15.....	6.50	7.50	8.00
" 16.....	7.00	8.00	8.50
" 17.....	7.50	8.50	9.00
" 18.....	8.00	9.00	9.50
" 19.....	8.50	9.50	10.00
" 20.....	9.00	10.00	10.50

These Pens bear the TRADE MARK "C. P. BARNES EXTRA, Loc. Ky." for which I have secured the COPY RIGHT, and are warranted equal in fineness of material and workmanship to the best Eastern Manufacture, and are believed to be superior to all others in durability and other substantial qualities which combine to make a really serviceable pen. Sent by mail or express on receipt of price and RETURN CHARGES, (if by mail, at my risk when 20 cents is added for registry.) Write your name and address plainly.

Postage on single pen THREE CENTS, pen with any case, or holder and box, six cents. Old pens repaired for Fifty cents (and stamp) each.
Clergymen supplied at half price.
Address, C. P. BARNES, Gold Pen Manufacturer, and Agent for American Watches, Cor. 6th & Main Louisville, Ky.

Sewing Machines.

SINGER'S

New Improved Family

SEWING MACHINES,

Simple,
Noiseless,
Perfect.

MAKES A STITCH ALIKE ON BOTH SIDES.

Is so simple that a CHILD can learn to use them by simply referring to the printed instructions, which are sent with EVERY MACHINE.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED.

Hemming,
Tucking,
Quilting,
Braiding,
Cording,
Felling,
Stitching,

Etc., on these Machines—done to PERFECTION.

They are the Best in the World.

OUR MANUFACTURING MACHINES

NO. 3, FOR CARRIAGE MANUFACTURES,
No. 2, ("Imperial") for Boot and Shoe Makers,
No. 2, for Tailors, Etc.,
are to well known to require any especial notice.

Address

W. H. GOLDBERMAN & CO.,
Agents for the Singer Manufacturing Co.,
NO. 7, MASONIC TEMPLE,
March 10. Louisville, Ky.

Groceries.

JOHN SNYDER,
Late of Chattanooga, Tenn.

WHOLESALE

GROCERS

AND
COMMISSION
MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

Pure Bourbon AND OTHER

WHISKIES,

7 MAIN ST.,
Bet. First and Second.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Jan 13—14

A. H. & W. O. GARDNER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

143 MAIN STREET

Between Fourth and Fifth.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

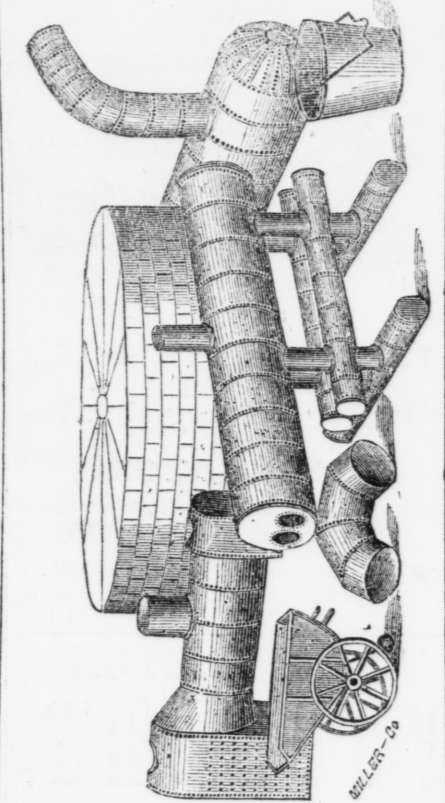
Miscellaneous.

Claudius Duvall, Cha. Ketchum, A. A. Quarrier.
DUVALL, KETCHUM & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
CARPETING, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, RUGS,
Mats, Fine Curtain Materials and
Trimmings,
House and Steamboat Furnishing Goods,
81 Fourth St., bet. Market and Main,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Our stock comprising in part of
Royal Velvet Carpets, English Brussels Carpets, English
Tapestry Carpets, American Tapestry Carpets,
Brussels Stair Carpets, Three-Ply Carpets,
Two-Ply Carpets, All Wood Ingrain Carpets,
Hemp and Cottage Carpets,
Hall and Stair Ventilation Carpets, and Side Rugs,
All widths Floor Oil Cloth cut to suit the shape of
halls and rooms.
Having an entire new stock we offer every
inducement to purchasers in the style, quality,
and price of our goods. We ask an examination
of our varied assortment, which we offer at
the lowest prices.
Carpets warranted as represented.
To dealers we offer unusual inducements in
prices of all grades Carpeting, Oil-Cloths, etc.
We are prepared to have Carpets and Curtains
made up at short notice.

DUVALL, KETCHUM & CO.,
No. 81 Fourth Street,
bet. Main and Market.
March 31—6m

JOHN PEARCE,



MANUFACTURER OF
LOCOMOTIVE AND UPRIGHT
Tubular Boilers,
FLUE & PLAIN
Cylinder Boilers

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
LARD-TANKS, BANK-VAULTS,
Chemical and Varnish Makers'
KETTLES.
JULY Street, bet. Eleventh and Twelfth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

All Work of the Best Material and Workmanship.

Repairing promptly attended to,
and all work warranted.
Jan. 13—3m

**GOLDEN HARP
MUSIC STORE,**
91 WEST JEFFERSON STREET,
Louisville, Ky.

**MCCARRELL & MEININGER,
MUSIC PUBLISHERS, ETC.,**
SOLE AGENTS

For the following Instruments:
PIANOS,
The Schomacker Piano—\$500 and upwards.
McPhail Piano, " " \$400 " "
Allen & Jewett Piano, " " \$300 " "

All 7 to 1-3 octaves, in Rosewood,
CHURCH (PIPE) ORGANS.

E. & G. G. HOOK ARE THE LARGEST
E. and best Organ builders in America—are
now constructing the largest organ ever built on
this continent, to cost \$25,000 (twenty-five thousand
dollars). Church Vestries, Sessions, etc.,
desiring a Pipe Organ, should by all means
write to us immediately. Prices \$1,500 to \$25,000.

CHURCH (REED) ORGANS.
For the use of small Churches, Halls, Lodges,
Schools and the family circle, there is nothing
in the country equal to the TAYLOR & FAR-
LEY Organ, finished in numerous different
styles. Prices \$120 and upwards.

In Sheet Music, Instruction-Books, Small In-
struments, Strings, etc., etc., our assortment is
superior. Teachers, Schools, etc., supplied on
liberal terms. Address
MCCARRELL & MEININGER,
91 West Jefferson street,
Louisville, Ky.

March 31—3m

D. B. LEIGHT & CO.,

DRY GOODS

MERCHANTS,

North West Corner 7th & Main Streets

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dec. 2—14.

Dry Goods.

A. A. GORDON, J. J. HARRISON, G. HARRISON.
Gordon, Harbison & Co.
WHOLESALE

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

Dry Goods,

No. 266 West Main St.,
(Between Seventh and Eighth, South side),
LOUISVILLE, KY.
March 3—2m.

W. J. TAPP,
of Florence, Ala.
Thos. J. TAPP,
late of Chamberlain & Tapp.

E. W. KENNEDY,
of Florence, Ala.
Ed. P. WALSH,
of Kentucky.

TAPP, KENNEDY & WALSH,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, & C.

268 WEST MAIN STREET.

South Side,

Between Seventh and Eighth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Thos. Anderson, W. L. McCampbell.
Jno. W. Armstrong, Jno. A. Orr.

ANDERSON, McCAMPBELL

& CO.,

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Old No. 518, New No. 187

MAIN ST., NORTH SIDE, BET. FIFTH & SIXTH

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dec. 16—6m.

R. BAMBERGER, N. BLOOM,
New York, L. BAMBERGER, } Louisville.

BAMBERGER, BLOOM & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN

AND

DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

193 Main St. north side,

(OLD NO. 524.)

LOUISVILLE, KY.

J. M. ROBINSON, C. T. SUTFIELD, B. F. KARNER.

J. M. ROBINSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS!

Notions, & c.

No. 185 MAIN STREET,

BETWEEN FIFTH & SIXTH,

LOUISVILLE, KY

Dry Goods.

J. A. CARTER, J. G. CARTER.

CARTER & BROTHER,

JOBBERS IN

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

AND

NOTIONS.

Cor. Sixth & Main Sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

T. SLEVIN, R. D. SLEVIN, T. P. CAIX.

T. & R. Slevin & Cain,

IMPORTERS AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS.

Old No. 606 Main Street, New No. 217

Main Street,

Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

NOW RECEIVING LARGE SUPPLIES

OF SEASONABLE

FANCY & STAPLE

Goods,

To which we invite the attention of

the Trade.

Commission.

W. TERRY, D. B. SMITH,
Louisville, Ky. Logan Co., Ky.

TERRY & SMITH,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

AND

COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

243 MAIN ST.,

Between Sixth & Seventh

Louisville, Ky.

Dec. 16—6m

Groceries.

GEO. W. MORRIS, J. M. HEATH.

GEO. W. MORRIS,

WHOLESALE

GROCER,

AND

DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits.

No. 113 Main Street,

(North side.)

BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Agent for the sale of the Best Brands of Cop-

per Distilled Whisky.

WHERE can be found at all times a large and well

assorted stock of choice Goods, embracing a greater

variety than is usually kept in houses in this line of bus-

iness here or elsewhere. City and Country Merchants

are invited to call and examine for themselves before

making their purchases.
Feb 24—14

BRADSHAW & BRO.,

ARCHITECTS,

Office, 64 Main Street,

Between Second and Third, South side,

LOUISVILLE KY.